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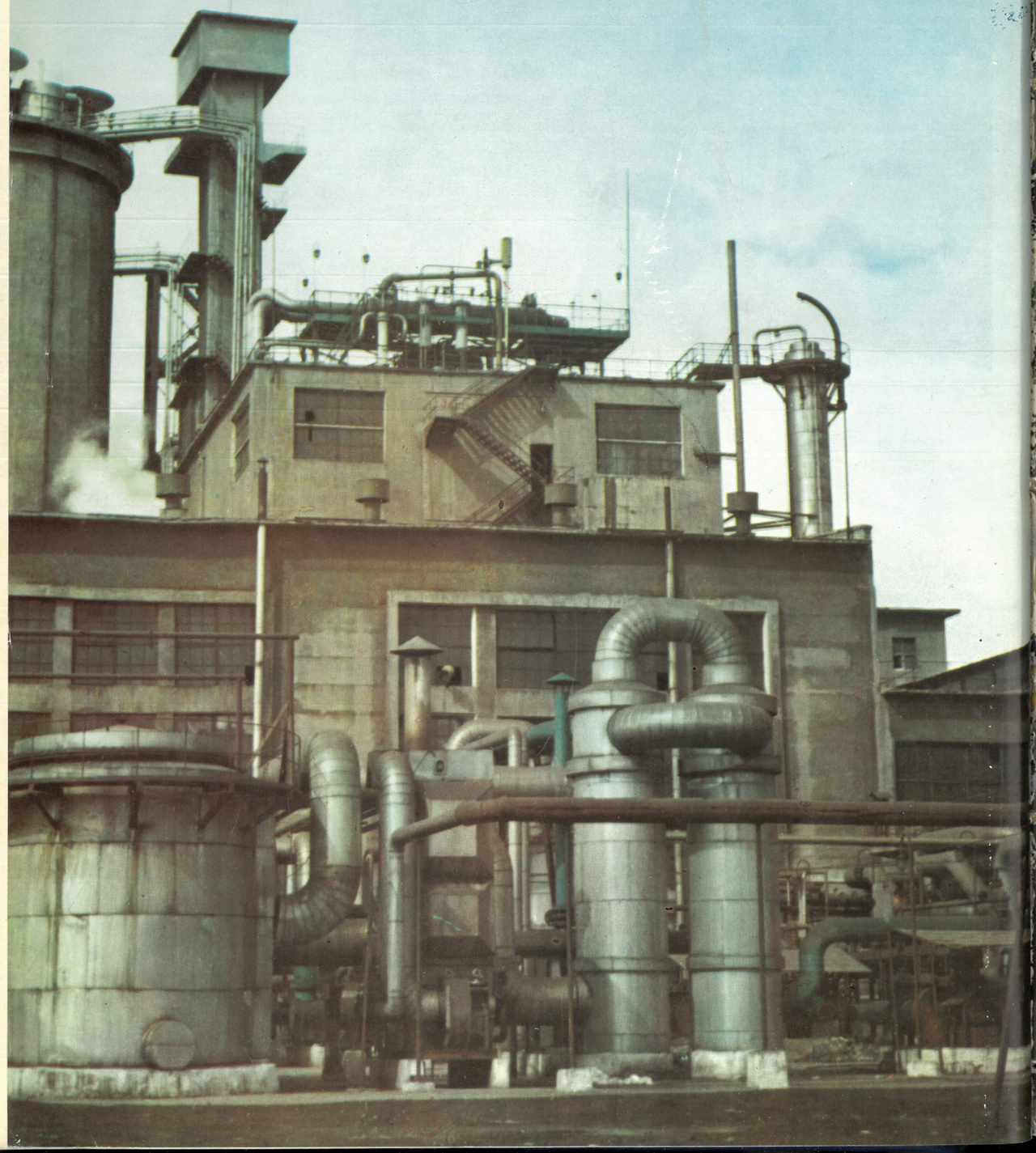

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Machines and agricultural chemicals including weed-killers help relieving the peasants from arduous labour in the socialist countryside of our country

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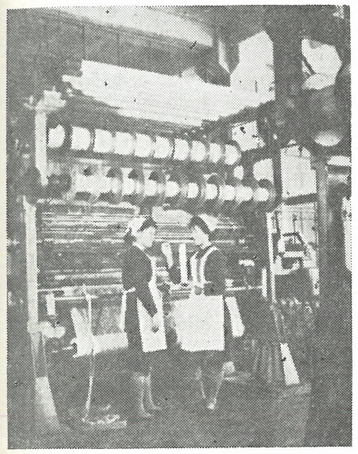

FRONT COVER: Upholding the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's instruction to knit and supply more, better goods of rich assortment to the people, the workers of the knitwear mill where Comrade Han Kyong Suk works are making continued innovation in production pooling their strength and wisdom

Photo by Kim Un Ju

BACK COVER: Young Pioneers spending a joyful camping life at a scenic spot thanks to the deep solicitude of the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung

Photo by Kim Hak

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CONTENTS

Triumph of Agricultural Co-operativization in Our Country 2

Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung (2) 5

U.S. Imperialists, the Igniter of the Korean War . . . . . Chon Un Bong 9

Boundless Love and Devoted Service for the Life of a Woman 12

The Pochonbo Battle . . . O Baek Ryong 16

Progress of Mechanization at a Factory Yun Gab Pung 20

"We Korean Nation Can Achieve the Country's Unification Only When It Is Firmly United as One Around Premier Kim Il Sung" 23

Cradle of Children's Happiness 25

South Korean Puppet Army Is U.S. Imperialists' Colonial Mercenary Army . . . 28

U.S. Imperialism, a Two-legged Beast . . 30

The Just Struggle of the Arab People Will Certainly Win 33

U.S. Imperialists' Manoeuvres for New War Have Become More Undisguised in Korea 35

Revived Japanese Militarism, Dangerous Hotbed of War 38

Triumph of Agricultural Co-operativization in Our Country

Agricultural co-operativization constitutes the basic content of the socialist revolution in the countryside, and is the law-governed demand in the development of the socialist revolution. It is a deep-going transformation marking a fundamental turn in the lives of millions of peasants and is a great event bringing about a new change in social relations.

A Marxist-Leninist party in power can solve the rural question properly in the stage of socialist revolution, ensure the victory for the socialist system and carry through the revolution in the countryside to the end, only when it correctly tackles the problem of agricultural co-operativization.

Agricultural co-operativization posed a more important problem particularly in our country which had remained a backward colonial agrarian one and in which the peasantry made up more than half of its population.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles on agricultural co-operativization to the specific conditions of our country, set forth a new, original line of agricultural co-operativization, and confidently led the agricultural co-operative movement to victory along the shortest cut.

Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party successfully performed in the short period of four to five years the difficult yet great revolutionary task of leading millions of toiling peasants along the road of socialist collectivization even under the conditions in which the level of development of productive forces was relatively low, there was the lag of techniques and, moreover, immeasurable difficulties cropped up right after the victorious 3-year long Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. imperialism. In this course the creative ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on agricultural co-operativization were carried out brilliantly.

With the successful accomplishment of agricultural co-operativization in our country the agricultural productive force was developed rapidly, the co-operative economy was consolidated more firmly, the livelihood of the peasantry improved swiftly and their revolutionary zeal heightened still further.

The co-operative economy established in our countryside is the most rational and superior socialist economy suitable to the realities of our country both in its organizational form and scale.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVIZATION IS A BASIC TASK FOR THE SOLUTION OF RURAL QUESTION IN THE STAGE OF SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In the stage of the socialist revolution the peasant and agricultural questions consisted in emancipating the peasantry once and for all from every kind of exploitation and oppression, and in completely freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the old production relations based on private ownership, by liquidating the capitalist elements in the countryside and reorganizing the private peasant economy into a socialist collective economy." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 32-33.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, in the stage of the socialist revolution the peasant and agricultural questions consist in reorganizing the private peasant economy along socialist lines in the countryside.

The land reform carried out in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was a great historical transformation for emancipating the peasantry from exploitation and enslavement by the landlords and freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the feudal relations of production by abolishing feudal landownership in the countryside. The land reform, however, is but the first step in solving the rural question. The private peasant economy engenders capitalist elements, and the rich peasants in the countryside and the capitalist traders and industrialists in towns exploit the peasants by various methods.

So long as the small commodity production predominates in the countryside it is impossible

to emancipate completely the productive forces of agriculture, completely liquidate the source of exploitation and penury, and radically improve the livelihood of the peasantry.

Besides, the socialist industry that develops rapidly in a planned way and agriculture that is based on the small commodity production are bound to contradict each other within certain limits. Therefore, the co-operativization of the private peasant economy and its reorganization into socialist collective economy are a law-governed requirement in the development of socialist revolution and a very important revolutionary task to be accomplished without fail by a Marxist-Leninist party in the stage of socialist revolution. The problem of whether the question of agricultural co-operativization is solved correctly or not is the vital one decisive of the success of socialist revolution.

In order to successfully carry out the agricultural co-operativization, it is imperative to properly fix the most appropriate and ripe time for the co-operativization of small farming on the basis of the concrete calculation of the subjective and objective conditions created in a country, and raise the problem of co-operativization in good time and actively push ahead it. If one raises the problem of agricultural co-operativization hastely before conditions were matured, or, on the contrary, one does not carry out agricultural co-operativization even when conditions were matured, it would hinder the development of revolution.

Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party, entering into the period of transition after its fulfillment of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, made preparation for the socialist transformation of agriculture. In the prewar period, however, conditions were not yet fully matured for it. In postwar days the socialist transformation of agriculture presented itself as a pressing problem whose solution brooked no delay in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The postwar situation in our country demanded that the co-operativization of agriculture be done without delay. The peasants themselves came to realize, through their own hardships, that they could not live in the old way any longer." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, pp. 64-65.)

Owing to the three-year long war, the material foundation of agriculture was seriously undermined, the rural economy was all the more fragmented and a shortage of labour and draught animals was keenly felt in the countryside. Under these circumstances, further maintenance of private peasant economy would make it impossible to rapidly restore and develop the ruined productive force of agriculture, speedily stabilize and improve the life of the impoverished peasantry and, especially, to solve the problem of the poor peasants whose number had increased during the war. There was the danger that the contradiction between socialist state industry and private farming might give rise to a disparity between industry which was being rapidly rehabilitated and developed in the postwar period and the rural economy which was being rehabilitated slowly.

Besides, without carrying out the socialist co-operativization of agriculture it was impossible to eliminate the foothold on which reactionary forces might rely in the countryside, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and strengthen the positions of our Party in the countryside.

As we see, in the postwar period agricultural co-operativization became an urgent requirement in the development of revolution in our country.

At that time, sufficient conditions were prepared to carry out agricultural co-operativization in our country.

Thanks to the correct policies and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, the socialist state economy which held overwhelming predominance in the national economy from the first days of liberation exerted a great powerful influence upon the private peasant economy and, particularly, the rapid development of state industry provided a material basis for a powerful support to the co-operative movement.

Even in the days of the arduous Fatherland Liberation War, the socialist sectors of agriculture including state agro-stock farms and farm-machine hire stations were largely expanded, and joint labour was widely popularized among the peasants.

The balance of forces between the classes at home also turned decisively in favour of socialist transformation. In the postwar years the forces opposing socialist transformation were negligible in our country. In contrast, the masses of toiling peasants were awakened and seasoned politically and their forces grew still further through the prolonged revolutionary struggle against Japanese imperialism and the landlords and through the severe trials of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The Party enjoyed a high prestige among the masses of people, the people of all walks of life were rallied as firm as a rock around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the political consciousness of the masses was heightened—these were the most important guarantee for the successful accomplishment of the socialist transformation of the rural economy.

In view of this, Comrade Kim Il Sung set the co-operativization of agriculture as the immediate task at the historic Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee held right after the ceasefire, and energetically pushed the agricul-

tural co-operative movement on the strength of the increasing enthusiasm of peasants.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, upon a concrete analysis of the actual requirements of the development of revolution and of all the conditions created in our country, put forward a new, original policy of carrying out the socialist reorganization of the economic forms, that is, agricultural co-operativization prior to the technical reconstruction of the rural economy, in keeping with the actual conditions of our country, without being restricted by any ready-made formulae or foreign experiences.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Our Party's policy was to assure rapid advance of the productive forces and, in particular, to open up a broad avenue for the technical revolution, by transforming, first and foremost, the relations of production along socialist lines in conformity with the matured requirements of social development, instead of waiting for industry to develop enough to carry out the technical reconstruction of the national economy." (Ibid. p. 73.)

The line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a most active and revolutionary line which made it possible to open up a broad road for the technical revolution by ensuring the rapid advancement of the productive forces through, first of all, the socialist transformation of the relations of production in accordance with the urgent requirements of the socio-economic development in the northern half of the Republic and to build up the revolutionary forces solidly and reinforce the revolutionary base of the northern half for the acceleration of the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Until then it was considered an immutable law to carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture after industrialization.

In our country, too, the dogmatists and factionalists opposed or hampered in this or that way the socialist transformation of the rural economy, alleging that "the transformation of production relations is impossible without socialist industrialization" or that "agricultural co-operativization is impossible without modern farm machinery."

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung categorically rejected the allegations and obstructive manoeuvres of the dogmatists and factionalists and energetically pushed forward agricultural co-operativization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"As for socialist industrialization and modern farm machinery, it goes without saying that we cannot ensure complete victory for socialism without further developing industry and equipping all branches of the national economy, including agriculture, with new techniques. However, socialist transformation cannot be retarded when life itself demands an immediate reorganization of the outdated relations of production and there are the revolutionary forces prepared to carry it out, even though the level of the productive forces and technical progress is relatively low." (Ibid. p. 73.)

"It is quite obvious that, had we missed the best opportunity, when all the conditions were ripe for the co-operative transformation of agriculture, and had we not carried it out in good time, but put it off until the day when our industry was developed enough to mass-produce modern farm machines, we might have failed to restore our agriculture rapidly and this would have seriously retarded the development of industry itself and the national economy as a whole." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 206.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified that the essential conditions for effecting agricultural co-operativization were the vital demand of life for the socialist reorganization of outdated production relations and the preparation of the revolutionary forces strong enough to meet this demand. And he taught that the facts that the level of the productive forces and technical progress was relatively low and the industry was not developed enough to mass-produce modern farm machinery could not be the cause for procrastinating the realization of agricultural co-operativization. Such an original line could be advanced only by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who analyses the realities scientifically from the steadfast stand of *Juche* and on the basis of the profound Marxist-Leninist theory and clearly looks far into the future of our revolution.

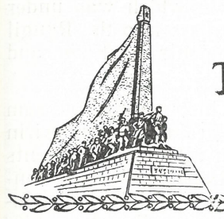
Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party steadily pressed ahead the technical reconstruction, giving precedence above all to the socialist reorganization of economic sectors without waiting for the day when the industry would be developed enough to produce modern farm machines in large quantities.

In our country, though there was a shortage of modern farm machines in the early period of co-operativization, we pushed ahead it while giving precedence to irrigation which held the first place in the technical transformation of the rural economy.

Had we missed the opportunity when all conditions were ripe for agricultural co-operativization and had we not pushed agricultural co-operativization before the socialist industrialization and the mechanization of rural economy in our country, we might have failed to restore rapidly the rural economy that had suffered severe damage in the three-year long Fatherland Liberation War, and it would have seriously retarded the development of industry itself and the national economy as a whole.

The new, precious experience gained by our

(Continued on page 15)



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

(2)

In the summer of 1926 Comrade Kim Il Sung entered the Hwasong Uisuk School in Huatien county.

This school had been set up by the nationalists for the purpose of training cadres for the Independence Army.

The contents of education at the Hwasong Uisuk School tinted throughout with nationalistic ideas could hardly satisfy Comrade Kim Il Sung who aspired to things new.

Comrade Kim Il Sung zealously read books on socialism in secrecy and came to acquire the socialist and communist ideas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who was seeking a new way to deliver the country and the people from under the oppression of Japanese imperialism, was convinced that the road of Marxism-Leninism was the only road leading to the genuine salvation of the country and the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung formed an illegal revolutionary organization—the Down-With-Imperialism Union (T.D.—abbreviation from the Korean pronunciation)—in the autumn of 1926.

Concerning the aims of this Union, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

... The aims of the "T.D." are to struggle for building socialism and communism in Korea in the future and, for the present, to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea....

This was a Marxist-Leninist programme of action, the first of its kind to lay down most correctly the ultimate goal and immediate fighting tasks of the Korean revolution.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union opened up a bright opportunity to unite progressive youths and students who aimed to overthrow Japanese imperialism and build a socialist and communist society in Korea, and to organize and mobilize, through their medium, broad sections of the youth to the anti-Japanese struggle. The Down-With-Imperialism Union under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung waged a struggle to rear progressive youths and students into Communists through the dissemination of revolutionary Marxist-Leninist ideas among the youth and students and persistent ideological education for raising their class awakening.

Indeed, the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union was an epoch-making event in the development of the communist and the national-liberation movement in our country.

This marked the beginning of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung and it was then that he emerged as a leader of the revolutionary youth and student movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung left the Hwasong Uisuk School resolutely in mid-course with the lofty aim of studying scientific communism more profoundly and extending and strengthening the organization of the Down-With-Imperialism Union.

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung paved a new path, the right path of revolution, by himself with a firm faith in the truth he was searching after and with a spirit of enterprise and resolution which could not be dampened by anything when justice was concerned.

In the winter of 1926 Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union with children and youths in Fusung and published its newspaper "Saenal" (New Day) with a view to educating and training them in the patriotic anti-Japanese ideas and socialist and communist ideas.

In the spring of 1927 Comrade Kim Il Sung moved the centre of his revolutionary activities to Kirin.

While a student at the Kirin Yuwen Middle School, Comrade Kim Il Sung was secretly absorbed in reading the *Communist Manifesto, Capital* and other works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism and works of revolutionary literature.

Comrade Kim Il Sung learned Marxism-Leninism not merely as a current thought or simply as a theory but regarded it as a weapon of struggle and a means of practical activity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized reading circles secretly and expounded and propagated Marxism-Leninism energetically among the youth and students.

In disseminating Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Kim Il Sung rejected the old dogmatic and quotation-mongering method, saw to the pro-

found understanding of its essence and linked it closely with the practical problems of the Korean revolution.

The studies of Marxism-Leninism conducted among the youth and students under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung became living studies not only to have a deep understanding of its ideas and theory but also to grasp clear ways of the practical struggle at the moment.

With regard to the need to arm the broad sections of the masses including the youth and students with Marxism-Leninism and unite them gradually and firmly in the revolutionary organizations, Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

... If we are to crush the Japanese villains and restore the independence of the country, we need first of all to unite the masses who love the country.... Let all of us unite forces and rise in a revolutionary struggle.... In future, the youth should all be embraced in the youth organizations, the boys and girls in the juvenile organizations and the women in the women's organizations and fight with greater determination against the Japanese imperialists and the class enemies....

In the summer of 1927, Comrade Kim Il Sung changed the name of the Down-With-Imperialism Union into the Anti-Imperialist Youth League to rally broad progressive youths and students and united in it progressive youths and students who came from different regions. The Anti-Imperialist Youth League was an illegal mass revolutionary organization of youth and students.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, while uniting the progressive youths and students and expanding their organization in this way, formed the Young Communist League of Korea with the core elements of those youths and students in the summer of 1927.

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League extended their organizations to the Kirin Yuwen Middle School and many other schools in the city such as the Wenkuang Middle School, Middle School No. 1, Middle School No. 5, the Kirin Normal School, Kirin Girls' Middle School, Kirin Law and Politics School, and even to many urban and rural areas, among them Tunhua, Chiaoho, Huatien, Fusung, Panshih, Changchun, Shenyang, etc., and thus they developed into militant revolutionary organizations embracing a large number of youths and students.

In the meantime, Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a view to educating and training broad sections of children and youth, organized in the spring of 1927 a legal children and youth organization, the Association of Korean Juveniles in Kirin, and reorganized the Ryogil Association of Korean Students in Kirin which was under the influence of the nationalists into the Ryugil Association of Korean Students in Kirin and guided it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, through the medium of the Association of Korean Juveniles in Kirin and the Ryugil Association of Korean Students in Kirin, enhanced the national and class consciousness of the children and youth, and educated and trained them gradually to aspire after communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung extended the scope of his revolutionary activities not only among the students and youth but also among the masses in wide urban and rural areas.

From 1928 Comrade Kim Il Sung sent many Young Communist League and Anti-Imperialist Youth League members to the towns and rural villages in the district east of Kirin and along the Kirin-Changchun railway line to carry on activities, while he himself proceeded to those areas and worked energetically to revolutionize the masses.

Leading the members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, Comrade Kim Il Sung set up schools in rural villages and educated and cultivated the children and youths and, with these schools as the bases, organized and conducted mass political work extensively. And by putting out various publications, he infused the masses with patriotic anti-Japanese ideas and united broad sections of the masses in the revolutionary organizations.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the youth and students were growing up reliably into an organized force conscious of the lofty revolutionary missions entrusted to them, into true performers of the communist movement and the national-liberation struggle in our country, and the national and class awakening of the broad masses in towns and the countryside was enhanced, and their revolutionary spirit heightened rapidly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung did not confine himself to firmly uniting the youth and students in the revolutionary organizations and educating them. He organized and mobilized their organized forces to the struggle against Japanese imperialism and the reactionary warlords, thus tempering them in the practical struggle.

Drawing on the triumphant experience in the organization of school-strike struggle against reactionary teachers in the summer of 1928, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led a vigorous anti-Japanese demonstration of youths and students in Kirin against the building of the Kirin-Hoeryong railway line started by the Japanese imperialists for the purpose of seizing Manchuria and a struggle to boycott Japanese goods in the autumn of the same year.

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives his late father's revolvers from his mother

Through these struggles Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt heavy blows to Japanese imperialism and to the reactionary warlords, and trained the members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League in the practical struggle and boosted their confidence in victory, rallying broad sections of youth and students more firmly in the revolutionary organizations.

Gathered in Kirin from different places in and outside the country in those days were a large number of persons styling themselves "leaders" of the communist and the nationalist movement.

As the leader of the youth and student movement, Comrade Kim Il Sung had many occasions to come in contact with them.

In the course of this contact he acquired a detailed inside knowledge of the communist and nationalist movements and became able to see through their chronic defects.

Most of those who styled themselves "leaders" of the communist and the nationalist movement at the time were, without exception, factionalists or narrow-minded, conservative nationalists, and they were engaged in factional strife for "hegemony" by aligning a few persons of their respective groupings without any mass foundation or were engrossed in Rightist and Leftist utterances and empty talks alien to the specific realities of our country.

The factionalists behaved themselves each as "theoretician" and "leader" and tried to mislead the youth and students by advancing Right and Left sophistries such as "The Korean revolution is a proletarian revolution" or "The Korean revolution being a bourgeois democratic revolution, the hegemony in the revolution should be held by the national bourgeoisie."

Comrade Kim Il Sung trenchantly exposed and criticized the true nature of such opportunist theories of the factionalists and smashed their manoeuvrings in good time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung frequently arranged forums of youths and students on political issues, where he put forward for extensive discussions such questions as "On the Japanese imperialist policy of aggression," "On the present stage in the Korean revolution," and "How to conduct the Korean revolution?" and offered

right conclusions on them, thus crushing the opportunist "theories" of the factionalists and enabling the youth and students to see the path ahead of the Korean revolution correctly and advance unwaveringly along that path.

The struggle waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung against factionalism and Right and Left opportunism was a struggle for the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist principle to get the upper hand of opportunism and for the revolutionary forces to overcome the machinations of the factionalists for the first time within the communist movement of our country.

Also, Comrade Kim Il Sung scathingly exposed and criticized the acts of the bosses of the nationalist organizations who, holding each his own sphere of influence in different areas, did not care for the independence of the country but were engrossed in the scramble for the hegemony among them, squandering the "funds for the movement" collected from the patriotic fellow countrymen, and the true nature of the principle of non-resistance and national nihilism advocated by the national reformists, thus awakening and uniting in the revolutionary organizations the youth and students who were under their influence or nursing illusions about them.

As seen above, from the early days of his revolutionary activities, Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly saw through the true colours of the factionalists and national reformists who did enormous harm to the Korean revolution, shattered in good time ideologically, theoretically and in practice the unsound trends of thoughts spread by them and led the youth, students and the masses along the right path of the Korean revolution.

Thus, Comrade Kim Il Sung became widely known as the recognized leader who held an unchallenged authority and prestige among the youth, students and masses, and came to enjoy the deep love and high respect of them.

The course Comrade Kim Il Sung had covered in blazing the trail for the revolution was not smooth.

As his reputation was enhanced as days went by, he was always shadowed and watched by the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys, the reactionary warlords.

Seeing that the anti-Japanese movement of the youth and students was unfolded vigorously under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Japanese imperialists bribed and abetted the reactionary Chinese warlords to make a big round-up in the autumn of 1929 of Koreans engaged in the anti-Japanese movement.

At that time Comrade Kim Il Sung, too, was arrested by the reactionary police and thrown into the Kirin prison together with his comrades.

Around this time Comrade Kim Il Sung was apprehended three times by the enemy.

The firm faith of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the victory of the revolution and his fervent revolutionary passion, his firm revolutionary principle and strong fighting spirit could not be broken by the repeated arrests and tortures of the enemy, however brutal.

Even behind the bars of the Kirin prison, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave continued guidance to the revolutionary organizations and elaborated his great plans for the Korean revolution.

In the spring of 1930 Comrade Kim Il Sung left the Kirin prison at the expiration of his term.

The course of the early revolutionary activities unfolded by Comrade Kim Il Sung with Kirin as the centre was a course in which he completely shaped the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and struck out a unique revolutionary path by applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea, and a course in which he reared innumerable youths and students into reliable performers of the Korean revolution, into ardent Communists.

And it was a course of preparation for advancing the Korean revolution onto a higher plane of development.

In this course Comrade Kim Il Sung constructed the guiding theory for the Korean revolution and grew up into an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, into the great Leader of the Korean revolution equipped with unwavering fidelity to revolutionary principle, an indomitable will, remarkable organizing ability, extraordinary revolutionary sweep, revolutionary methods of work and popular work style, and superb art of leadership.

In this way the right path for the Korean revolution was carved out by Comrade Kim Il Sung and new revolutionary forces were being prepared free from all the evils and filth chronic with the communist movement in its early period.

The dawn was breaking in the Korean revolution.

U.S. Imperialists, the Igniter of the Korean War

CHON UN BONG

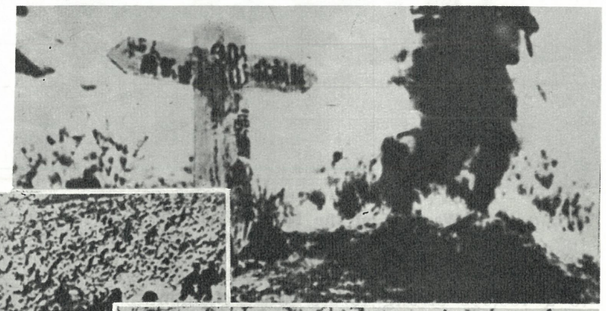
The U.S. imperialists, the Korean people's sworn enemy who has been engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years, unleashed an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

Since the first days of their occupation of South Korea in September 1945, the U.S. imperialist aggressors had made all haste to turn it into their complete colony and military base and prepare for a war to invade the Asian continent, using it as a stepping-stone.

The U.S. imperialists, first of all, deadly worked to organize and reinforce the South Korean puppet army.

In 1948 they merged the "national defence guard units" and the "coast guard units," which had been formed during their "military government" rule, into the "national defence army" and tried their hardest to increase the divisions of the puppet army.

While pushing ahead with a plan to expand the puppet army



The U.S. imperialists instigated the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique to launch an armed invasion on the northern half of our Republic thereby igniting a criminal war of aggression against the Korean people on June 25, 1950 (The map is the operational map the U.S. imperialist aggressors had drawn up for the invasion of the northern half of our Republic)

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, are out in a trench along the 38th Parallel for the armed invasion of the northern half of our Republic

Warriors of the Korean People's Army go over to counter-offensive in hearty response to the militant call of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander

to a 400,000 strong force, the U.S. imperialist aggressors concentrated their efforts on training a standing army 100,000 strong.

The South Korean puppet army increased to 8 divisions in June 1949 from 5 brigades at the time when the "national defence army" was formed, its numerical strength rising from 100,000 of 8 divisions in June 1949 to 150,000 in June 1950.

Meanwhile, in the U.S., Johnson, the then Chief of the "E.C.A." Office in Korea who had directed preparations for unleashing a war in South Korea, made a testimony at the U.S. House Appropriation Committee in May 1950. In the testimony he said that "the men and officers of the South Korean army equipped with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans wound up preparations and are ready to start war at any moment."

As is proved by his testimony, the aim the U.S. imperialists stubbornly pursued in the reinforcement of the South Korean puppet army was to ignite an aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists turned the economy of South Korea into a complete appendage to the military and earmarked most of the budget of the South Korean puppet government to military expenditure for the invasion against the D.P.R.K.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique ever intensified their fascist rule of terrorism under the specious name of "rear security" prior to an aggressive war. They arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered a great number of South Korean people who supported the country's peaceful unification and conducted "punitive operations" against the people's guerillas who rose taking arms in hands in the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle.

During the period from July to December 1947 alone they murdered more than 62,000 patriotic-minded people and barbarously burned down over 135,000 farm houses under the name of "punitive operations."

As war preparations were pushed, the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique made armed invasions every day against the areas north of the 38th parallel, areas of the northern half of the Republic, in order to unleash a war.

By perpetrating armed invasions, the U.S. imperialists spread false propaganda about the "danger of invading the South from the North" in a vain

attempt to justify their aggressive war preparations, shift the blame for a war they were going to provoke in the future on to the D.P.R.K., and to spy out our frontline defence positions.

However, the provocative armed attacks of the villainous enemy were crushed at every move by the garrisons of the D.P.R.K. who were firmly defending the fatherland.

Entering 1950 the U.S. imperialists were all out in the final preparations for an aggressive war.

In January 1950, Robert, the then head of the "U.S. military advisory group," noted to the then "defence minister" and "minister of home affairs" of the puppet regime that "march north is a prearranged plan, and the time to carry it into effect is not far... it needs no saying that we will attack North first." ("Archives on Evidences of Unleashing the Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," p. 124.)

The cutthroat General MacArthur who was in Tokyo in command of the preparations for a Korean war, sent Seebold to Seoul to cheer up the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique who were crying over the "shortage of air and naval forces." Urging them to speed up war preparations Seebold gave the commitment that "for conquest of North Korea U.S. warships or airplanes in Japan will take part in action siding with the Republic of Korea, so you needn't worry about naval and air forces."

One month later, that is, in February 1950, MacArthur summoned Syngman Rhee, the traitor to the nation, to Tokyo and directly gave him the so-called "eleven-point instruction" to "attack North Korea," and personally ordered him to "start attack before July."

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggression armed forces in military bases in Japan were reinforced and were put in full combat readiness to take part in an aggressive war in Korea at any time.

It was not without reason that the U.S. magazine "Life" wrote: "We have no instance of war so fully prepared as this war when it started throughout the whole course of our history."

Under the situation with the danger of war being created owing to the aggressive war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. again put forward the line of promoting the country's peaceful unification in order to ward off the grave danger falling on the fatherland and people.

On the initiative of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 7, 1950, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland adopted the "Appeal for Promoting the Programme of the Peaceful National Unification" and sent it to political parties, public organizations and public figures in South Korea.

However, the enemies stubbornly tried lest this proposal should spread among the South Korean people, and committed brutal atrocities of arresting, imprisoning and slaughtering even the people who uttered only the words of the peaceful unification.

As the Front's proposal for the promotion of the peaceful unification of the country met the opposition of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, on June 19, 1950 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., expressing the desire of all Korean people, advanced a proposal on achieving the unification of the country by way of uniting the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and the South Korean "National Assembly" in a single all-Korea legislative body.

The proposal of the Government of the D.P.R.K. for the country's peaceful unification was the most fair and realistic one acceptable to anyone.

The U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, however, were opposed to all reasonable and just proposals of our Party and the Government of the D.P.R.K. for achieving the independent, peaceful unification of the country and rushed headlong on the criminal road of igniting an aggressive war.

In order to keep in secret their scheme of surprise attack against the northern half of the Republic the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique organized the "special inspection guard" along the 38th parallel and throughout South Korea on June 9, enforced the "emergency alert" in all areas along the 38th parallel on June 11, and proclaimed again the "semi-emergency martial law" on the 13th.

As is generally known, it was at that time that Dulles, the notorious warmonger, flew into South Korea. On June 18 he inspected the offensive positions along the 38th parallel in company with the U.S. military advisers and the South Korean puppet clique and finally checked up an operational plan for the "march north" in the trench.

Back in Seoul from the inspection tour along the 38th parallel, the notorious warmonger Dulles instructed the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique as follows: "Attack North Korea along with the counter-propaganda that North Korea invaded South Korea first... Hold out for two weeks, then the United States will complain that North Korea attacked South Korea, and see to it the UN can make everything go off well, mobilizing ground, naval and air forces in its name." ("Archives on Evidences of Unleashing the Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists, p. 128.)

At the instruction of the war maniac Dulles to start armed invasion on June 25, the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique embarked upon unleashing a war without delay. The then "chief of general staff" of the puppet army ordered to the "combat commanders" that "the units deployed at points No. 1, 2, and 3 should start attack all at once

at five" on June 25 by issuing "combat order" No. 29 dated June 21.

Having thus made full preparations for an aggressive war, the U.S. imperialists instigated the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique to ignite an aggression war against the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950.

The U.S. imperialists employed every barbarous means and method of war. But they could never submit our people who rose in the nation-wide resistance for safeguarding the country's independence and the gains of revolution.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the military strategic genius and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, the heroic Korean people and People's Army came out in the just Fatherland Liberation War, and humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the first time in history and opened the start of their decline.

Since their ignominious defeat in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists have been pummelled and battered hard everywhere in the world by the revolutionary peoples.

Nevertheless, they are recklessly trying to find a way out of their predicament in the provocation of another war in Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In spite of their ignominious defeat in their aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. imperialists still refuse to give up their aggressive design to conquer the whole of Korea and are incessantly manoeuvring to unleash another war in Korea." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 522-523.)

Today Korea is fraught with a serious danger of another war breaking out at any moment owing to the daily intensified manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for new war provocation.

To ignite a new war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are extensively reinforcing their aggressive armed forces and the South Korean puppet army and incessantly shipping various new types of weapons and combat equipment into South Korea. They are building and expanding in a big way the military bases and establishments in South Korea.

They are sending war executors one after another there to check up and complete the war preparations on the spots while summoning the puppets to Washington for the heinous plot of war.

Particularly, the U.S. imperialists, busying themselves with war preparations in South Korea, are actively drawing the Japanese militarists in it. The Japanese militarists, on their part, have mapped out even plans for invading Korea and are intensifying political, economic and cultural penetration into South Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists are desperate to prepare a new war of aggression against our country.

However, such manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys will only accelerate their doom.

The Korean people, rallied with one mind and will around the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategic genius, are fully prepared to smash the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at one sweep, no matter when and where they may attack us. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should not miscalculate our people's resolution and strength.

Our people do not want war, but never fear it. If the enemy dare attack us, our people will deal a thousand-fold retaliatory blow at them, and the aggressors will get nothing but corpses and death therefrom.

Boundless Love and Devoted Service for the Life of a Woman

We have a story about lofty communist humanity of the medical workers of the Chollima Hamhung Medical College Hospital who saved the life of a woman from mortal injures of burns, performing a miracle.

Our medical soldiers, working and living under the slogan: "One for all and all for one," are ready to give their all, even their blood and skin if necessary, for the life and health of the people.

This is one of the loftiest communist traits of our medical workers who have armed themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party.

* * *

It happened at the close of last year. An ambulance ran in the compound of the Chollima Hamhung Medical College Hospital.

The woman who was carried down from the car was a patient who suffered terrible burns. She got burns as wide as 74 per cent of her body, and the area affected with three or four degree burns covered 35 per cent of it.

Still worse, she got bruises all over.

Her blood pressure went up and down between 30 and 70; pulse was too faint to feel; the breath frequency rose as high as 60. The patient was in a state of coma, lingering on the verge of death.

Presently the first-aid treatment was given.

The hospital gave her a blood transfusion in no time and applied high-priced medicines.

The cleaning of the affected area, applying of ointment and bandaging took doctor Li Bom Sung three hours. A doubt rose in his mind: Whether she could be saved. But what directed him off was the thought: her life must be saved on all accounts.

That night a "combat meeting" was held at the Chollima second surgery.

Following a report of the deputy chief of the Surgery on the condition of the patient, doctor Chong Ju Hwan, secretary of the Party cell, calmly read out the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader:

"What is most important for medical workers is unlimited faithfulness to the Party and the people, deep love for human beings and boundless sincerity to patients. Our experiences show that if a doctor values and loves patients and treats them with boundless sincerity just as he does his family, there will be no disease incurable."

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the words of which had been familiar to them, touched their hearts ever deeper at the solemn moment when they gathered together to save a patient from serious condition.

Doctors and nurses, vying with each other, rose to their feet and renewed their resolve to be true to the Leader's teaching.

At the "combat meeting" Comrade Li Bom Sung was appointed the doctor in charge and Comrade Li Sun Bok the nurse in charge. At the same time, the work of treatment was divided in detail among them according to the plan set up at the technical consultation.

The entire hospital workers rose up as one man and did their best to save the life of an ordinary woman worker, Ha Chun Ok by name.

The entire collective of the dispensary worked through the night for several days to prepare new medicines for the patient and one of them set out somewhere to get a specific remedy for her burns.

The doctor group did all in its power, but the patient's condition became worse and worse.

As her condition was so critical, an all-hospital technical consultation was held under the guidance of the director.

A serious problem arose at the meeting: the medical examination proved that she was pregnant. This made the treatment more complicated and difficult.

Out of the high sense of responsibility for the life of men doctors made up their mind to save not only the patient but the unborn child, that is, both lives of men.

This was an expression of ardent communist love for the people and of class consciousness of our doctors who were trained

The medical workers of the Chollima Hamhung Medical College Hospital who are infinitely faithful to the Leader rescued Ha Chun Ok from death. The patient, now improving in health, will return to her workplace before long. She is firmly determined to work with might and main for the rest of her life for the Party and the Leader whom she owes her new lease of life

under our socialist system where man is valued above anything else.

They racked their brains to find the way to remove the necrotized organism created in the affected area. It was because the removal of the necrotized organism had to precede a skin-graft operation.

They could remove it by the use of knife, but if they did that it would cause too much pain and profuse bleeding to her, and probably she could not stand that.

Comrade Pak Su Gun, a chair-leader of the Hamhung Medical College, worked heart and soul to complete a new method of breaking up the necrotized organism into which he had long studied hard. Doctors and research workers of the Hamhung Clinical Medical Institute stayed up several nights over literatures concerned and in experiment to find the method.

The patient Chun Ok was thus treated by the method of breaking up necrotized organism—a new method devised by the Red medical soldiers of our Party.

The new method proved successful. The necroses began dissolving. Breath and pulse of the patient became even and the temperature went down gradually. She came round more and more.

The first day of the year of 1970 dawned. It was the morning ushering in a banner year for the Fifth Congress of the glorious Mother Party, it was the dawn of the first day of the brilliant year in which our people would scale the high peak of the Seven-year Plan!

That morning, deputy chief of the surgery and the chair-leader of the medical college and other doctors who had passed the night without sleep, kept sitting in the room of the Second Surgery. Why didn't they wish to celebrate the New Year with their families! But they, Red medical soldiers true to the Leader, did not want to leave their combat posts, afire with an ardent desire to rescue the life of a patient suffering burns.

"Let's perform the skin-graft operation today," said the vice-chief of the surgery. Judging from his overnight observation of the patient and basing himself on his experiences gained in many cases of clinical treatment and his own experimental study, he considered that it was the best time to transplant skin for her. Explaining this idea of his, he added that they should not miss this chance, though it was New Year Day.

After another "combat meeting," they started the first skin-graft operation. Those who were present in the room, vied with each other in offering their skin. It seemed that they had eagerly waited for this chance to come.

Comrade Li Sun Bok, nurse in charge of the patient, asked them to cut skin off her first.

"Cut off my skin for the patient, please!" In these short words of hers they felt her overflowing, warm love of men, the communist humanity of her who was ready to offer even her flesh and blood if it was for the sake of a comrade-in-arms in the same revolutionary ranks and if it was for the life of a patient.

Then, a surprising event happened when they entered the operating room.

Tens of doctors and nurses of other departments rushed into the room offering to give their skin.

In anticipation of this sort of thing, the doctors of the second surgery had kept their operation from others.

The doctors and nurses in charge were moved to tears to see what happened before their eyes.

The operating table was already occupied by Comrade Kim Shin Ok, nurse attached to the operating room, who was lying there to contribute her skin.

Others did not bate their demands for priority in the donation of skin, elbowing each other.

Now it was clear that the going-on might not give the operator and the chloroform applier chance to have their says. So, both of them winked at each other and slipped out of the scene into the disinfecting room. They cut off each other's skin there.

Like this the operators cut off their own skin first and then whittled skin off others lying on the operating table.

Aged attendants also put in their appearance and complained of not being informed because they were old, saying: "Are old women's skin not fit to transplant?" And so, their skins, too, were taken off. In the wake of them, the chief of the first surgery and nurse Li Chun Ja came in.

They stepped forward, saying: "What sort of secret can be there between the first and second surgeries?"

Li Chun Ja was particularly persistent with her demand. She returned to her fatherland with her elder sister Li Bu Ja who had been immobilized for 10 years when she was in Japan.

In Japan her parents visited hospital to hospital taking her in the hope to cure her disease, but no result. They only spent money in vain, which they had prepared by selling out their property.

The fatherland embraced her in its warm bosom; thanks to the devoted efforts of the medical workers of this same hospital Li Bu Ja became able to rise to her feet and walk on the soil of the fatherland. She is now enjoying a happy life as a pharmacist and a housewife.

With the honour of being a citizen of the socialist fatherland led by the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, Li Chun Ja gave off her flesh to her revolutionary comrade-in-arms.

Really, an endless stream of people came and insisted on the donation of their flesh for the life of a patient. They did not draw back before their demands were accepted.

After the skin-graft operation the condition of the patient remarkably improved.

But the doctors were not content with this: they took prudent measures so that transplanted flesh might grow and her general condition improve quickly.

On the other hand, the cookers did not spare their effort to prepare palatable foods to promote her appetite.

Thanks to the devoted treatment and care the transplanted parts began fleshing.

The patient got better with each passing day.

The second operation started. The whole hospital got astir with the news from the early morning.

The steps leading to the operating room and corridors were thronged with people.

It was quite difficult for members of the second surgery to keep the order around the operating room. To be true, for several days they had been showered with "complaints" as they had kept the first operation a "secret."

On top of this, over 400 students of the Hamhung Medical College rushed to join. The front of the operating room was so crowded that there was no standing space.

At this juncture, Comrade Li Dong Sik, an ex-service man, who had been hospitalized in the Second Surgery, elbowed his way into the operating room with a stick in his hand.

"I want you to give a soldierly answer to the demand of a soldier. Cut off my flesh!" said he, behaving as if he were still a service man, and stretched out his arm. What persuation could keep him down?

When the doctors cut skin off a man who was presenting such a passionate request, they felt lumps in their hearts.

In this way, a slice of healthy flesh of Comrade Li Dong Sik, together with those of doctors, nurses, workers and students, was grafted on the body of the patient Ha Chun Ok.

Members of the double-Chollima plastic surgery whittled each other's skin in their own operating room, because they thought they could hardly break through the crowd to make their way into the scene.

The double-Chollima dispensary and the Chollima laundry, too, joined them.

It is difficult to put down here all of beautiful stories of communist humanity displayed by the workers of the hospital.

Beautiful stories of such communist humanity of medical workers who did not spare even their blood and flesh for patients are found not only in the collective of this Hamhung Medical College Hospital.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, highly praised our medical workers for their lofty communist deeds, saying:

"We can hear moving stories of beautiful deeds of our public health workers and can see communist Red flowers everywhere we go. In some hospitals, doctors cut off their skin to plant on the bodies of patients, and in others, doctors resected their bones to cure patients with them.

"...Only those who are firmly armed with the idea of serving the people whole-heartedly and who are possessed of lofty communist ideology, can do such a self-sacrificing deed."

Such people are none other than our medical service men, workers, students and all other people—the true soldiers of the Leader, who have made the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, the unitary ideology of our Party, their bones and flesh.

The skin-graft operation for the patient Chun Ok went on in the operating room.

Recovering consciousness, though still dim, the patient realized that her body had been covered with skin cut off many people and their deep love, and shed tears silently, tightly grasping the nurse's hand.

She renewed her determination.

(I will live forever with these thankful people and, with them, remain single-heartedly loyal to the Leader.)

The life of the patient Ha Chun Ok was thus rescued by the warm love given by 650 people including doctors, nurses, workers, office workers and students.

And she started a new happy life. It was a miracle.

It was a miracle that could be wrought only in the era of the Workers' Party led by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a miracle that could be created only by the devoted service of our Red medical workers who were brought up in his bosom.

(Continued from page 4)

Party in realizing agricultural co-operativization under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung shows that the Party and state of the working class in power should carry out agricultural co-operativization without delay when life urgently calls for the transformation of the outdated production relations and when the revolutionary forces have been prepared strong enough to undertake it, even though the foundation of industry was not laid, there was hardly any modern farm machinery and the level of the development of productive forces and technical progress was relatively low, and it also shows that the co-operative economy thus brought into being is decisively superior to private farming.

(To be continued)

The Pochonbo Battle

O BAEK RYONG

It was in the autumn of 1936 that our anti-Japanese guerilla units moved to Changpai county in order to march into the homeland.

Early in that year, a historic conference was held at Nanhutou, Ningan county.

At this conference, Marshal Kim Il Sung put forward the line of further developing the anti-Japanese united national front movement, preparing for the founding of a Party, strengthening the guidance to the revolutionary movement at home, and moving the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border areas along the Amnok-gang and Duman-gang rivers.

Following the conference, the main forces of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army personally led by Marshal Kim Il Sung advanced to the Changpai area and expanded the armed struggle.

Thrown into panic by this move, the Japanese imperialist aggressors massed their forces from various parts, and made all frenzied attempts to check the activities of our units. Nevertheless, in only one or two months in the autumn, while we had been in Changpai county, we dealt the enemy crushing blows at Tateshui, Hsiaoteshui, Panchiehkou, Erhtaokang, Erhshihtaokou, and elsewhere. And in the winter of the same year, the enemy sustained ignominious defeats in many battles including those at Heihsiatzukou, Wenyentung, Mt. Hungtou, Taochuanli, Limingshui. Thus the "winter punitive operation" of the enemy ended in a fiasco.

In this way, while intensifying the armed struggle, our units expanded the networks of Party organizations and the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in Changpai county, rallied the broad strata of the anti-Japanese forces to lay a powerful revolutionary mass basis, and strengthened the leadership for the revolutionary movement at home.

In those days, the Japanese imperialist aggressors, scheming to invade China proper and the Soviet Union and further to occupy the whole of Asia, strengthened still more plunder and oppression in Korea. Raving about "Japan and Korea being one community" and "monogenism of the Japanese and Koreans," the enemy ran amuck to arrest and imprison all the patriots in the homeland, stripped Korea of all its resources and forced the Korean people to groan in the medieval darkness.

Japanese imperialism stretched out its crooked tentacles even to the remote mountain villages in the border regions. Most of the inhabitants of the Samsu and Kapsan regions were originally migrants from other parts of Korea, where they were subjected to exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and landlords and compelled to leave for these areas in the hope of opening up plots in the mountain. The Japanese imperialists felled timber at random in the virgin forests of Mt. Paekdusan. But they strictly prohibited the opening up of plots in mountain on the pretence of "protecting" forest.

It was in those days that the mountain tillers, who had no clothes to wear, barely covered their bodies with flax bags in cold winter days. Now it is an old story.

In this very period Marshal Kim Il Sung, leading the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, advanced to the other side of the border line and inflicted defeat after defeat upon the enemy with elusive movements and brilliant tactics.

This inspiring happy news profoundly stirred the hearts of the entire Korean people with new hope and excitement and instilled in them an eager desire to see as early as possible the anti-Japanese guerillas march into the homeland.

After we had moved to the Changpai area, we breathed the breath of the mountains and rivers of the fatherland and eagerly looked forward to the day when we would be in its embrace.

Prior to our march into the homeland, Marshal Kim Il Sung, relying on the reconnoitered information, drew up a detailed combat plan—the distance and time of our march, the targets and methods of attack, the formation of combat units, mass political work and other problems.

I heard from a comrade who was then an orderly that in the tent of Marshal Kim Il Sung the lamp burnt until dawn for several nights.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, answering the enthusiastic cheers of the people during the Pochonbo battle, appeals to them to rise up all for the freedom and independence of the fatherland

Finally, June 2, 1937—the day of the historic march into the fatherland—came.

An expeditionary force of some 150 comrades picked from the 7th and 8th Regiments and the Guards Company set out on the march into the fatherland under the command of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

We arrived at a village on the outskirts of Erhshihsantaokou at the scheduled time on the same day.

We were warmly welcomed by the villagers. We took a rest there that night, doing political work among them.

Next morning we climbed a hill at Kusigol and from there viewed the blue water of the eternal Amnok-gang River and cloud-piercing mountain peaks of the fatherland.

How dear the mountains and the water were! But, at the thought that at that very moment too, the Japanese imperialist robbers were bleeding white our people and committing every kind of barbarism, we were filled with rage and clenched our fists.

After sunset we resumed our march under cover of darkness.

We marched on silently, tense with excitement. At the crossing point near a dam, where the flows of the Kuwusu-gang and Amnok-gang rivers converge, we crossed the river by a raft bridge prepared beforehand.

After we had crossed the river, Marshal Kim Il Sung placed a detachment in ambush near the crossing point to guard the raft bridge and ensure our retreat.

By the time all our units had climbed the Konjangdok hill dawn was beginning to break.

Marshal Kim Il Sung issued an order to take a rest. Everyone lay down, but no one seemed to feel tired and fell asleep.

Morning came, our first morning in the homeland!

The date was June 4. We looked around the beautiful scenery with rapt minds. Mt. Paekdusan towered imposingly into the hazy blue, bathed in the morning sunshine.

"How beautiful! Magnificent!"

Everyone talked in excited tones. Embraced in the bosom of the fatherland, we were filled with deep emotion. Some comrades walked about throwing their arms around the trees;

others rolled on the grass, scooped up handfuls of earth, smelled it and rubbed their cheeks with it.

That day, after issuing a rest order for the men, Marshal Kim Il Sung, far from taking a rest, busied himself in the elaboration of the plan of the coming operation.

June 4 was market day in Pochonbo and an atmosphere of bustle reigned the streets from noon. Taking advantage of this, Marshal Kim Il Sung dispatched Comrades Ma Dong Hui and Kim Hak Sil to the streets to confirm the enemy's movements already reconnoitred. They disguised themselves as an egg-seller and a passer-by and walking up and down the streets of Pochonbo scouted the enemy's movements.

Marshal Kim Il Sung personally made a close observation of the enemy's public institutions in Pochonbo through binoculars.

In the afternoon a meeting of commanding personnel was held in the forest of Konjangdok hill, where Marshal Kim Il Sung assigned the following combat missions to each unit:

One unit was to attack the Forest Protection Office, the Township Office, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Post Office and another unit with one machine gun guard the road and disrupt communication lines leading to Hyesan and cut off enemy reinforcement coming along this route.

A third one was to attack the police substation and block the highway leading to Musan with two machine guns and the last was to distribute hand bills and copies of the appeal in various parts of the town and conduct propaganda work among the masses, and carry away the military supplies captured from the enemy.

The commanding post was set up under the aspen tree standing by the Karim-chon River. Attack would start at ten o'clock in the evening.

When the combat mission was assigned, all the guerillas in high morale made a firmer resolve to defeat the enemy. They waited for the signal to start. The sun set in the west.

Soon after the sunset, Marshal Kim Il Sung issued an order to start. We descended the Konjangdok hill in a single column with a scout party at the head.

Before long we arrived at the bank of the Karim-chon River flowing along the edge of the town of Pochonbo, where stood a water mill. We crossed the river and walked stealthily and swiftly towards our respective targets.

Holding the machine gun tightly, I approached the police substation.

When I peeped into the substation a couple of policemen were interrogating two innocent peasants. One policeman with a club in his hand was standing beside the peasants and the other was arrogantly seated in a chair with his back on the window. Great indignation surged in my heart.

It was at this moment that the report of a gun rang through the streets of Pochonbo, breaking the silence of the night. I pulled the trigger of the machine gun trained on the heart of the enemy. One fellow fell to the floor with a piercing cry, and the lamp was smashed.

Then the other one tried to run away. At that moment with the machine gun resting on my lap I fired on.

Then we leaped into the substation. A policeman who was hit in the arm stood shivering in the pigsty lacking even the courage to resist. Having mercilessly wiped out the enemy in the substation, we captured a quantity of weapons and ammunition, including a light machinegun (with an inscription: "Donated by the Women's National Defence Association"), rifles and revolvers.

Just then, the crack of guns could be heard in the vicinities of the Township Office, the Forest Protection Office, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Post Office.

The organs of the Japanese imperialists which had bled the Korean people white, were enveloped in flames shooting high in the sky.

On that night most of the "notables" of the town were gathered at a banquet at the home of the chief of the Forest Protection Office (a Japanese) in celebration of his transfer to a higher post. They were all wiped out to a man.

The gun roar of the anti-Japanese guerillas which had shaken the streets of Pochonbo aroused the people to a new struggle.

The Pochonbo awoke. Lit by the revolutionary flames, its streets were as bright as daytime.

The people—men and women, young and old—came out on the streets from every corner of the town, shouting "Long live the independence of Korea!" "Long live the Korean revolution!" "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" With tears in their eyes they embraced the guerillas.

Thanks to the brilliant activities of our propaganda workers leaflets of the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," the "Proclamation" and the "Appeal to the Korean People!" were posted everywhere in a few minutes. The Proclamation reads:

"The most villainous bandits, Japanese imperialists, have occupied Korea. Through its colonial domination by the Government-General for over 20 years, Japanese imperialism has been trampling down and massacring the Korean people. And the Korean people have been robbed by it of all the property gotten by their sweat and blood and forced to lead a miserable life of colonial slavery.

"Furthermore, the enemies are trying to drive our nation into serving as an 'advance detachment' in the Second World War, a tool of the aggressive war against China.

"The Korean nation is at stake. We are the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen waging a struggle to open the way out for the nation, to bring a worthy life to the people, defeat Japanese imperialism and liberate the fatherland. It is universally acknowledged that we have dealt fatal blows to the Japanese imperialist bandits in life and death struggle against them for the past six or seven years on the vast Manchurian plain.

"Relying on the firm unity between the patriots in Korea and our ardent fighters, this Army has come on an expedition to the areas of North and South Hamgyong Provinces after crossing the Amnok-gang and Duman-gang rivers, with the object of fighting the Government-General of Korea, the vampire that fattens on the blood of the Korean nation.

"Long-suffering compatriots and brothers! Come out at once, rally around the anti-Japanese united national front and respond to the guerilla war of this Army by waging struggles of various forms!

"Struggle on to smash the rule of Japanese imperialism at an early date and establish a genuine government of the Korean people!"

This hearty and earnest appeal evoked both burning patriotism and enmity against the enemy among the people. That night propaganda workers posted leaflets on telegraph poles, walls, trees, fences, gates and what not, riding on another's shoulders.

"General Kim Il Sung has come! Our revolutionary army has arrived!" shouted the people and they vied with one another in thronging the street in front of the police substation.

Warmly answering the cheers of the crowd, Marshal Kim Il Sung delivered a fiery speech exposing and condemning the diabolical atrocity of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and calling on the entire anti-Japanese patriotic forces to unite firmly to fight against the enemy for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

Speech of Marshal Kim Il Sung profoundly stirred the heart of the masses and instilled in them firm confidence of the freedom and liberation of the fatherland.

When the people saw in person Marshal Kim Il Sung, distinguished Hero and Leader of the nation whom they respected and loved so much, they were filled with boundless joy and emotion. His speech was followed by impressive meetings between the guerillas and masses here and there.

A wave of jubilation and hope swept the streets.

After a good while the bugle for the withdrawal of the units sounded. The people were reluctant to part with us. They volunteered to carry the booty.

"Good-bye, fatherland! Good-bye, Pochonbo! The day will surely come when you are forever liberated!" pledged all the guerillas leaving Pochonbo.

They put in their knapsacks a handful of earth of the dear homeland.

When our units came again to the Amnok-gang river-side a raft bridge had already been prepared.

Marshal Kim Il Sung manifested special care for everyone of us crossing the river in the darkness. He was the last to cross the river. Such was the way he treasured and loved his men with paternal solicitude.

When the enemy's military and police authorities received the report on Pochonbo a few hours later, they held an "emergency meeting." While hurriedly dispatching a police detachment to Pochonbo, they sent out police detachment to Nongsan and Toksan on the upper reaches of the Amnok-gang River. They also sent out all the Hyesan garrison and other "punitive detachments" to Karimri. The Government General, thrown into utter discomfiture by the report on the Pochonbo battle, summoned the heads of the military and police authorities in a frenzied attempt to work out emergency measures.

On the morning of June 5, the police detachment commanded by Okawa crossed first the river in pursuit of us.

Then Marshal Kim Il Sung sent back the more than 200 people who had been following us carrying the booty. He advised them to take a hill path in another direction so that they might avoid an encounter with the chasing enemy.

Marshal Kim Il Sung made a farewell speech to the people who were so sorry to part with us. He emphasized that although we were now withdrawing, the day was not far off when we would meet again, and that at home they should remain courageous to the last in the struggle against Japanese imperialism with firm faith in the future victory. Then he thanked them once again for their assistance to the anti-Japanese guerillas and distributed the booty to each of them.

The enemy who had crossed the river was neither so brave as to continue his pursuit nor so daring as to violate the "order" of his superior by giving up the pursuit. So, the enemy organized a "death scouting party" which gaspingly climbed Mt. Kusi with two light machineguns at the head.

Having occupied favourable positions on the ridge and fully prepared for combat, our guerillas dealt a telling blow to the enemy. On that day, several scores of the enemy troops were killed or wounded in action. The enemy fled leaving behind a lot of weapons and war ma-

(Continued on page 24)

Progress of Mechanization at a Factory

YUN GAB PUNG

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"All the processes which are still operated by handicraft methods should be mechanized by carrying out the technical revolution. It might be yet impossible to automate all the processes in local industry, but their mechanization should be done quickly.

"By so doing will work become easy, productivity be raised and much labour saved. With the labour thus saved we should further develop local industry.

"For the enhancement of the quality of products, too, mechanization should be carried out." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 345.)

Wholeheartedly upholding this earnest instruction of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the workers of the February 26th Factory have energetically unfolded a collective technical renovation movement while finding out what they did not have and making what they were lacking in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, to lay a solid material and technical foundation of their factory.

Thus, they have equipped their factory with many modern machines such as lathes, boring machines, cold-rolling machines, presses, plate cutters, electric experimental furnaces, etc., and mechanized or automated the whole processes of production. With the enhancement of the level of mechanization the quality of products has been markedly improved and such products as a kerosene stove, various kinds of knives including razor and traveller's knife and watch-band are produced in great quantity to meet the growing demands at home and abroad.

Below you will see how the workers of this factory mechanized all the manual labour and even automated some production processes, though they had very little experience, technical knowledge and equipment, and made a steady progress in production.

* * *

The February 26th Factory started as a producers' co-operative with five handicraftsmen as its employees.

Later, it grew into a state-run factory thanks to the boundless solicitude of the fatherly Leader and the devoted efforts of its workers.

When the co-operative was organized, it had only a few pooled hammers, tongs and a soldering apparatus and their work place was a small one-roomed house.

They began producing such simple articles of daily use as pocket-knife and pen nib.

Though they produced very simple articles, their manual labour prevented them from improving the quality of products and raising labour efficiency. The key to the solution to this problem was to replace handwork by mechanical work. After repeated discussions they decided to make a few presses as the first step to mechanization.

They had no machines, equipment and technique available, so it was no easy job to make even a simple press. But they boldly got down to the work.

Some of them went to other factories to get an idea of a press, its shape and structure and, on that basis, they drew up "blueprints" and prepared spare parts.

As they were strange to the job, they were confronted with no small unexpected difficulties and obstacles. But nothing could dishearten them. Pooling their collective wisdom, they started to assemble part after part. When it did not work, they took them to pieces and tried over again. After scores of failure they at last succeeded in making a few presses.

The initial success convinced them of the truth that there was nothing they could not do if they boldly thought and practised as instructed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Without resting content with the success they obtained in making press, they redoubled their efforts to mechanize or semi-mechanize arduous, labour-consuming handwork.

It was quite a task for them. They lacked in the basic knowledge of modern technique and didn't know how to apply it. But the sharp increase of the people's demand for varied hardware of good quality presented mechanization as an urgent problem whose solution brooked no delay.

The factory management encouraged the employees to attend the adults' school, the adults' middle school of the working people or correspondence courses to acquire basic knowledge which they had failed to gain in the past and helped them gradually get versed in particular technique and skill.

Around this time the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, though busy guiding state affairs, visited in person many local industry factories to teach them in detail the ways and means of technical renovation.

When he visited a remote foodstuff factory and found all its production processes, ranging from the charging of bean to the production of soy, bean paste, oil and bean cake mechanized and automated, Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised its workers and said: **...Look! Mechanization is nothing mythical. What big strength this equipment, made of some pieces of planks and iron plates, is putting forth! It is very nicely made. It precisely is mechanization and automation!...**

The instruction and high praise of the fatherly Leader inspired the workers of the February 26th Factory with fresh vigor and courage. They served a guide to action for them offering a clear prospect of mechanization.

The fatherly Leader was so much delighted to see workers feeding well, living a good life and getting relieved from arduous labour. Aware of this, the workers were resolved as one to live up to the warm love of the Leader with loyalty.

Drawing on the experience gained in the first stage of mechanization, they under the guidance of the factory Party committee set out to make a combined cutter capable of doing labour consuming cutting, boring and bending work at a time and an electric welding machine to replace the soldering apparatus.

They were all out to carry out their assignments, pooling their strength and wisdom. Those in charge of designing went to a neighbouring factory to learn how to draw up designs and skilled workers made accessories day and night. Racking their brains, they solved one by one the knotty technical problems cropping up in the course of work.

Around the time the state sent a few engineers to this factory. The Party organization gave full play to the wisdom of technicians while relying on the strength of the masses. It also energetically educated the workers in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance so that they might strive to find what they did not have and make what they were lacking, learning from each other.

Earnestly acting upon the instruction of the Leader, the workers and technicians unrolled a mass struggle for the mechanization of the production processes with a high level of enthusiasm and with loyal hearts, and eventually succeeded in making the combined cutter and the electric welding machine. As a result, the labour efficiency went up 10 times as against the days of manual labour and the quality of each product reached an advanced level. Along with this the proportion of mechanization increased from 39 per cent to 76 per cent.

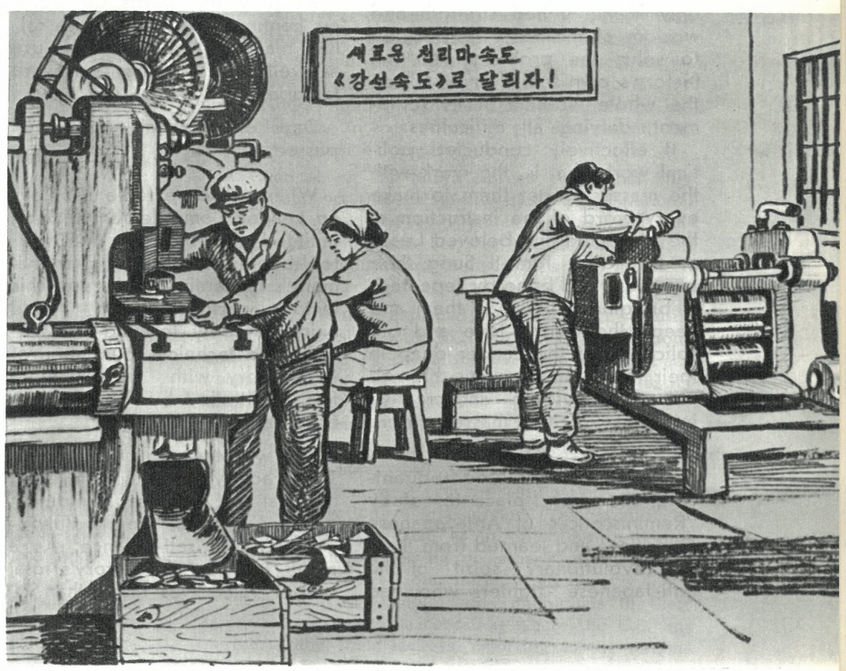
About that time the fatherly Leader sent to the factory such up-to-date machines as a "Chongnyon" lathe, a shaper, a boring machine and a generator to help further reinforce its material and technical foundation.

On the day when they received the machine-tools sent personally by the fatherly Leader the employees gathered together. Every heart was afire with a firm determination to live up with fidelity to the deep trust and expectation of the Leader who took care of them with a paternal affection.

They said in unison: "Let's repay with loyalty the great favour of the Premier!" and turned out vying with each other in the technical renovation drive more and better products.

In keeping with the surging enthusiasm of the masses the factory Party committee roused them to push up technical renovation to a higher stage.

Under the guidance of the Party committee the factory mana-



gement organized a technical renovation group with the workers experienced in machine-making and dynamically pushed ahead with the work of completing the mechanization of the production processes with the help of the machine-tools sent by the fatherly Leader.

In this way, all production processes were mechanized and some of the individual processes were automated already by the end of 1963.

This success, however, seemed too little to the workers and technicians who are well aware of the Leader's teachings that they had to start with easy and simple processes and then gradually proceed to the mechanization and automation of difficult and complex ones.

Under the guidance of the factory Party committee the members of the technical renovation group set out to make a new calender cold-rolling machine.

It was a tough job. They were still short of materials, technique and equipment needed for its manufacture. However, the factory Party committee, believing only in the united strength and wisdom of the workers, decided to solve the problem with the factory's own forces and enlisted the whole workers in its settlement, defying all difficulties.

It effectively conducted political work, that is, the work with the masses to get them to make every word of the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung their own flesh and bone by repeatedly bringing it home to them and keep the warm love and big solicitude of the Leader deep in their minds. In this way the voluntary enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses were heightened further still.

The workers gathered frequently at the work place to study "Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerillas" and learned from them the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters who had made powerful "Yongil Bombs" from practically nothing with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to mow down the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Emulating the boundless loyalty to the Leader of revolution manifested by the anti-Japanese guerillas who had unconditionally carried the Leader's orders and instructions through to the end in any adversity, all workers made a fresh determination to make the cold-rolling machine on their own without fail and tenaciously tackled the job pulling through all difficulties. Factory cadres, sharing bed and board with the workers, did their best to solve knotty problems for them.

A most difficult problem which arose in making the cold-rolling machine was that of rollers. But this problem, too, was unravelled in the long run by the collective wisdom of the technical renovation group.

Their joy was beyond measure when they saw calendered products pouring out of the rolling machine they had made.

Keeping high spirits, the workers continued to manufacture rolling machines for their own use as well as for other hardware factories.

Days of technical renovation passed.

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the original "machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement", the entire workers of this factory participated in it and uninterruptedly fortified the material and technical foundation of the factory with the machine-tools multiplied by the machine-tools sent by the Leader.

The workers of the February 26th Factory thus laid the solid material and technical foundation of the factory in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. As a result, last year the factory's total output value was more than 80 times and the variety of its basic products alone increased 14 times as against 1953. Scores of engineers and assistant engineers were brought up during this period.

The comradely unity of the workers has been further cemented in the course of joint labour and collective life and the communist mode of life that helps and pulls each other along under the motto, "one for all and all for one", has been established more thoroughly.

Thanks to the vigorous labour struggle of the workers this factory has surpassed its national economic plan every year and overfulfilled with credit its assignments envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan as of October 10, 1966.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. in 1968 the factory was awarded the honourable title of the "Factory Marking the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the D.P.R.K."

In the course of the struggle to lay the solid material and technical foundation of their factory, the workers and technicians here have become more convinced that if only they work as instructed by the Leader and display creative enthusiasm and activeness to the full in the implementation of the revolutionary tasks, they can successfully carry out any difficult and huge tasks.

They are now making continuous advance and uninterrupted innovations at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, to bring a bigger labour present to the coming Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, with a firmer determination to remain single-heartedly faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has brought them up into socialist working people possessing knowledge and technology and into full-fledged builders of socialism and communism and has provided them with the happiness of today.

"We Korean Nation Can Achieve the Country's Unification Only When It Is Firmly United As One Around Premier Kim Il Sung"

For over 20 years ever since their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been obstructing the realization of our Party's line of the independent unification of the country. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their faithful dogs, spurning the most fair and realistic line of our Party for the country's unification, are noisily clamouring that Korea can be unified only by relying on outside forces. It only reveals the aggressiveness of the U.S. imperialists who try to hamper the unification of the country and turn South Korea into their permanent colony and the traitorous nature of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

With regard to our Party's consistent line on the country's unification, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The basic line of national unification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to unify the North and South by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea." (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism, p. 84.)

That line of the country's unification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader is receiving a wider response from the South Korean people.

The South Korean people give enthusiastic support to the line of independent unification laid down by him and earnestly aspire after its early realization, saying: "Only the line of independent unification put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung is the most correct one," "We Korean nation can achieve the country's unification only when it is firmly united as one around Premier Kim Il Sung."

As the respected and beloved Leader taught, the country's unification must be accomplished independently by the Korean people themselves; it is an internal affair of the Korean nation and neither the United Nations nor any other outside forces have a right to interfere in it, and it can be achieved only by the Korean people themselves.

A South Korean student scathingly condemning "the U.N.-supervised unification" advocated by the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, declared: "Unification is an internal affair of our nation and so it must be achieved by our nation itself. To this end, the outside forces must be repudiated and the unification be accomplished by the internal forces of our nation."

Another South Korean who had been to Japan said as follows:

"Ours is an excellent nation quite competent for dealing with any problems by itself.

"So, the country's unification must be achieved by ourselves, not by others. Premier Kim Il Sung taught that it should be done in our generation. It is absolutely right.

"We must unify the country at the earliest date. This is our national duty."

A South Korean press, reflecting the unanimous aspiration of the South Korean people, wrote: "Our road to life lies in mustering nation's independent strength persistently and preparing the all-out march for the country's unification, our supreme task, rather than depending upon others." Other publications emphasize: "For the sake of self-sustenance and unification we must give up such a mode of thinking as to depend upon others blindly," "The unification should be expedited by the internal forces of our own nation, not leaning on outside forces."

As seen above, the South Korean people not only warmly support the line of the independent national unification elucidated by Premier Kim Il Sung but strongly condemn with burning national indignation the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who are dead set against its realization.

Particularly, they exploded such reactionary "unification doctrines" as "the U.N.-supervised unification" and "unification by prevailing over communism" advocated by U.S. imperialism and its hirelings to justify their nation-splitting policy.

A South Korean intellectual said as follows:

"...The successive rulers in the South have called for 'the U.N.-supervised general election' for over 20 years, opposing the peaceful unification—the unanimous aspiration of our nation. This cannot be construed otherwise than as an intention to realize the unification by relying on other's strength and, furthermore, to keep our nation split forever."

South Korean people are unanimous in their opinion that under the condition where the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, resorting to the nation-

splitting and "anti-communist" manoeuvrings, are brutally suppressing the people arresting, imprisoning and punishing them severely at the mere utterance of 'peaceful unification,' the peaceful unification of our country, as Premier Kim Il Sung said, is possible only when the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are kicked out of South Korea, the present puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi is overthrown and the power seized by progressive forces.

They said as follows:

"...In the South, the U.S. devils and their faithful dogs, Pak Jung Hi ruffians, repress the earnest desire of people, arresting and jailing them the moment they utter the mere words of peaceful unification.

"When we people in the South are groaning under oppression, deprived of even the elementary human rights, Premier Kim Il Sung elucidated of late again the line of the country's unification in his answers to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency and gave us a new hope. It is the most fair and just proposal in accord with our interests to establish the unified central government through the North and South Korea general elections on a democratic basis with no interference of any outside forces following the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea.

"The answers given by Premier Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency offered us in plain language the solutions of the question of the country's peaceful unification. As Premier Kim Il Sung said, the peaceful unification of our country can be realized only when the U.S. scoundrels are driven out of South Korea, the present 'power' is toppled down and democratic forces come forward.

"The U.S. army should be withdrawn from South Korea also in the light of the principle of national self-determination.

"It is pre-requisite to the peaceful unification."

South Korean people who have fully acquainted with the line of the country's unification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung express their firm determinations to fight vigorously for its realization, saying that "North-South unification under the banner of the D.P.R.K. is an urgent problem whose solution brooks no further delay."

An inhabitant in South Korea said that "the only road for the South Korean people to be delivered from the present misery at an early date lies in the unification of the North and the South under the banner of the D.P.R.K. led by Premier Kim Il Sung."

A South Korean worker emphasized: "Our country should be unified by the socialist system of the North under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. To this end, we should chase out the U.S. devils with our own strength."

An increasing number of people come out in the struggle for the unification of the country in South Korea, saying:

"To live under the excellent socialist system like the brothers and sisters in North Korea, I am fully resolved to stand in the van of the struggle for the revolution in South Korea and the country's unification and devote my all to it and to this end I will study earnestly the revolutionary ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

"I will devote willingly even the last drop of my blood for the country's unification and fight against the U.S. scoundrels, the Japanese militarists and traitor Pak Jung Hi."

As is widely known, the Revolutionary Party for Unification organized with people of various strata in South Korea unfolded an active anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, putting it up as its fighting programme to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and accomplish the independent unification of the country by forming powerful revolutionary forces with the workers and peasants as the main axis.

Besides, a large number of revolutionaries and patriots in South Korea including the members of the People's Revolutionary Party, the patriotic personages concerned with the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" waged an unflinching struggle for the earliest realization of the South Korean revolution and the country's unification, infinitely adoring the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and holding high his great revolutionary ideas.

Though the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi puppet clique run amuck to arrest the just struggle of the people with bayonets, they can never check the struggle of the South Korean people who are marching forward under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, upholding the line of the country's unification laid down by the Leader.

(Continued from page 19)

terials including one light machinegun and grenade throwers. The Japanese imperialist army and police again suffered an ignominious defeat.

Thus the operation plan for the historic march into the homeland in June 1937 was successfully carried out.

* * *

Many years have passed since then. But the reminiscences of the battle of Pochonbo fill the hearts of the Korean people with deep emotion.

It is because the battle of Pochonbo enkindled a powerful revolutionary flame in the hearts of the Korean people in the grimmest days when our nation was at the crossroads of life and death, because it left immortal stories of heroism that will go down in history.

The historic victory in the Pochonbo battle waged under the direct command of Marshal Kim Il Sung not only gave conviction of victory and hope to the Korean people who were languishing under the darkness of Japanese imperialist rule but today powerfully inspires our people to more brilliant victory.

Cradle of Children's Happiness

Before the miniature of the house in Mangyongdae where Marshal Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, children of the kindergarten attached to the factory where Comrade Pak Su Nam works are told how the fatherly Marshal nursed a high revolutionary aim from his early years

IN our country, children are called "'King' of the country."

Walking in the streets, we often come across lovely children dressed neatly in beautiful attire, passing by singing songs gaily. As we see carefree, innocent children at play in sunny kindergartens or nurseries, in children's gardens or on playgrounds built in every town and village, we come to a halt, unable to pass by indifferently, and gaze on them for quite some time. Their sight always furnishes us with food for deep thought.

Whom they owe their great happiness to? Who has ever brought them the bliss of today?

Just as a beautiful flower-garden is unthinkable apart from a warm sun, so the great happiness of our children today is inconceivable apart from the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Early in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...We treasure and love the children precisely because we are Communists.

It does not proceed only from the human nature that the children are charming and lovely.

We treasure and love them because our goal of struggle is to make them enjoy a good life in the future in a happy society free from exploitation and oppression, and because the great future of the Korean revolution rests precisely on them....

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an epitome of the great revolutionary idea that the question of rearing well the children, the flower buds of the country, is a basic question which decides the future of the country and the nation, the future of communist upbuilding and, accordingly, they should be brought up as reliable reserves for the revolution, as successors to it.

This great revolutionary idea

has come into full bloom in our era.

In our country nothing is spared for the good of the growing generation.

Go and see any place of our country—factories and mines, farm villages and fishing hamlets, and even out-of-the-way villages at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san! Then you will find there nurseries and kindergartens, playgrounds and gardens for children. In the past ten years alone, nurseries increased 83 times and kindergartens 64 times.

Each kindergarten and nursery is nicely furnished with modern facilities for the education of the children and for their health and, especially, every nursery has a sick-room for the babies to give free medical care.

All babies and children are provided with new clothes every season.

In the past the women with children could not take a job even as daylabourer and so always went hungry, but they are now working without any worries according to their abilities and health conditions in all posts of socialist construction.

The nursery and kindergarten workers are respected by all in our country where the education of the rising generation who represent the future of the country, is considered the noblest undertaking, and there has been established a well-regulated education system, under which a kindergarten workers' college operates in each province, and schools and reorientation course are opened in each town and county for nursery and kindergarten workers.

The state bears the huge expenses for the management of

Regular medical check-up of children is carried out in our country according to the prophylactical line of the Party

nurseries and kindergartens, and the entire people give help in their work.

The respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, though busy with state affairs, visits nurseries and kindergartens in factories and farm villages, and shows care for every aspect of children's life—whether they are healthy and strong, whether their rooms are warm enough, whether there are sufficient playthings, whether enough nutriments are provided. He even feels the temperature of the water in the children's swimming place. And he personally sent many milch cows to a mountain village for the supply of nourishing food to nursery babies and kindergarteners.

Several years ago Comrade Kim Il Sung went to a silk mill in Pyongyang. Giving instructions to erect a new building for the mill, he asked the executives what they would use the old building for after erecting a new one. One of the executives answered that they would use the old building for a creche and the office for the kindergarten. At this, Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **...No, that won't do! You ought to give the children the best buildings. Use that building for a storehouse or so.... And as for the creche and kindergarten, new fine buildings should be constructed for them....**

Then he taught that a creche and a kindergarten should be built neat-looking, convenient and attractive, for they are places where fine Communists of the future are brought up, and personally designated the building sites and gave detailed instructions as to the structure and form of the buildings.

In Anak county, a rural district of our country, there are a large number of nurseries and kindergartens. People call them "palaces of children in the socialist countryside."

In fact, they can be called palaces in view of their arrangements and the benefits they offer to the children.

Take a creche in the seat of this county for example. Its building and appointments are really wonderful, and it provides each of its charges with 12 kinds of dresses. Besides, the children are given milk, candy, cake, apple, pear, cooked egg, meat, porridge, and other nutritious food between meals. The state supplies them all free of charge.

In addition, the creche even has its own vegetable garden, orchard and stock farm to assure a more abundant supply to the children.

The creche has a well-furnished sick-room, but it has found hardly any tenant. And this is by no means an accident.

The children of our country including the kindergarteners learn from childhood of the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung and are educated in the spirit of collectivism and patriotism. Even in the kindergartens of mountain villages, the children are taught the history and beautiful nature of our country correspondingly to their age and psychological features, are educated in fine communist morality and, at the same time, are given lessons in Kayagum (a Korean string instrument,) accordion, xylophone, dancing and singing.

Thus, all children are growing up fast into a reserve force of the revolution, who are stout and merry, respect their seniors and love their collective and comrades.

It is not fortuitous that even our foreign friends who witnessed such a happy life of the children in our country called Korea a "country where the children are most valued" and said, "The Korean children are the happiest of all children in the world."

Today, the children in the northern half of our Republic are growing up in happiness with nothing more to desire in the world under the warmest sunshine of the Leader. In contrast, the children in the southern half under U.S. imperialist occupation are suffering from shocking misery that defies all description.

Innumerable are those children who were mercilessly killed by the beastly U.S. imperialist aggressors who shoot children as a target when they find them grubbing up grass roots for food on mountains to stay hunger, or pitilessly run their jeeps over them in the streets.

We cannot look with folded arms at this miserable lot of the South Korean children.

We must unify the country on all account and let the children in the southern half share the blessed life of the children in the northern half who have become the envy of others.

Our flower buds, the future prop of the country, who are growing up with nothing more to desire under the most advanced socialist society set up by the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung sing their happy life merrily

South Korean Puppet Army Is U.S. Imperialists' Colonial Mercenary Army

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists are keeping 700,000 mercenary soldiers in South Korea. Command of the 'ROK army' is in the hands of the U.S. imperialists: its commanders are American generals." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 146.)

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism after liberation (August 15, 1945), brought a large number of their aggression troops into South Korea to reduce it to their military base for aggression, to their military appendage, attaching a great military strategic significance to it. At the same time, they organized a huge puppet army and thoroughly subordinated it to their military operation system for the aggression of the whole of Korea and Asia and completely took a hold of command of the puppet army.

In order to save their colonial rule from crisis and maintain their colonial domination over South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are not only resorting to the military fascist dictatorship but also setting great store by the puppet army as a tool of counter-revolutionary violence.

That is why the U.S. imperialists are gripping the puppet army more tighter than any other fields in their domination and enslavement of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying their control and domination over the puppet army with "aid," direct military "aid" in particular, as a bait.

The "aid" of U.S. imperialism to colonial and dependent countries and satellite countries serves as an important means for its aggression, plunder, enslavement and domination.

The U.S. imperialists allocate to South Korea 40 per cent of the total amount of their "aid" to Asia, more than 80 per cent of which go to the supply of military equipment and the upkeep of the puppet army.

Through the medium of military "aid" they hold a monopoly of the supply of military equipment to the puppet army, thus shackling it materially so that it cannot live even a day without their "aid," and exercise complete control over its military affairs.

The puppet army cannot use even a gallon of oil and even a round of bullet at will without the approval and instruction of U.S. imperialism, to say nothing of the allocation of military equipment.

The military "aid" of the U.S. imperialists to South Korea serves as a means not only for enslaving and controlling the puppet army but also for reducing their military expenditure while imposing heavy military burden upon the South Korean people, by employing the cheap paid puppet army in place of their aggression troops. The U.S. imperialists pressgang the South Korean youth and middle-aged into the puppet army and use them as their bullet shields.

The cost of the upkeep of a division of the South Korean puppet army is one 25th of that of a division of U.S. imperialists' aggression army, which makes them save 6,000 million dollars of military expenditure every year.

Even Robert, former head of the "U.S. military advisory group in South Korea," once betrayed the military aggressive nature of their "aid," openly saying: "The taxpayers of the United States have in South Korea an army serving as a fine watchdog to guard the investment of our country, which enables them to gain maximum result with minimum expenditure."

The "pacts" and "agreements" concluded between the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are, without exception, military ones directly or indirectly.

Upon rigging up the puppet regime in South Korea the U.S. imperialists manufactured the "administrative agreement on interim military security in the transition period," "agreement on the establishment of U.S. military advisory group in South Korea," "agreement on mutual aid between South Korea and U.S." and what not, to "legalize" the permanent occupation of South Korea by their aggression troops and the unlimited expansion of their military bases and installations, and thus completely seized the command of the puppet army.

Thereafter, from the period of the Korean war to the date the U.S. imperialists have fabricated many new military "pacts" and "agreements" while confirming or revising worse those manufactured in the pre-war period with an aim to grip the puppet army more tightly as their colonial mercenary army and mobilize and utilize it for their aggressive purpose.

The U.S. imperialists completely held command of the puppet army in their hands and exercised it under the specious name of the "assurance of military security in South Korea in the transition period" before the war and, after their provocation of the aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic, exercised it more openly under the signboard of the so-called "U.N. Command." Even after the U.S. imperialist aggressors knelt down before the Korean people, they, far from drawing a lesson from their defeat, fabricated many shackling military "pacts" with the South Korean puppet clique, clamouring about the non-existent "menace of communism." In early August 1953, even before the ink of their signature on the Armistice Agreement dried, they rigged up the so-called "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact," thereby "legalizing" their infinite occupation of South Korea without any restriction as well as their utilization of the entire area of South Korea as a military base for aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia.

They also fabricated the "protocol on the South Korea-U.S. talks" (on November 17, 1954) prescribing that "the U.N. command will keep the 'ROK army' under its operation command as long as it is committed to the defence of South Korea," and thus confirmed the privilege of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in South Korea to directly exercise the operation command of the puppet army.

With a view to strengthening the function of the U.S. military "advisors" to supervise and control the puppet army, the U.S. imperialist aggressors newly trumped up the "revised agreement on the establishment of the U.S. military advisory group in South Korea."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have established the "U.S. army command" in South Korea in the name of the "U.N. command" on the plea of the "mutual defence" to directly command and control the puppet army.

The "U.S. army command" in South Korea is the headquarters of military aggression which commands not only the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea but also the whole of the puppet ground, naval and air forces and carries on their military-base policy in South Korea under the orders of the U.S. Defence Department and the U.S. imperialist aggression army command in the Pacific region.

Its commander is a general commander who executes the aggressive military policy of U.S. imperialism in South Korea and the real power holding the command of the puppet army.

Under the orders of the U.S. Defence Department and the U.S. imperialist aggression army command in the Pacific region, he works out military operation plans for the realization of the U.S. imperialist policy of war, issues orders and directives for their implementation and gives instructions as to all problems of the maintainance of the puppet army and checks the results of their execution.

As a matter of fact, the South Korean puppet army moves entirely according to orders and directions of the U.S. imperialist aggression army commander; the puppet regime can tackle all military problems only after they are examined and approved by the U.S. imperialist aggression army command.

Another machine of the U.S. imperialists for the control of the South Korean puppet army is the "headquarters of U.S. joint military aid advisory group" in South Korea. This is a machine of aggression subordinated to the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea and concurrently to the "U.S. ambassador" in Seoul. Its members are directly assigned as military "advisors" to the defence ministry of the puppet regime and the puppet army units with an aim to supervise and control the execution of the aggressive military policy of U.S. imperialism by the puppet army and all its military activities and internal life.

The U.S. imperialists set up the "liaison advisory bureau" in the defence ministry of the puppet regime and the "headquarters of military advisory group" in each headquarters of the puppet ground, naval and air forces to intensify supervision and control over the puppet army. The "headquarters of military advisory group" have full-time "advisors" in the staff and departments of the headquarters of all arms of the puppet army.

Besides, the U.S. "military advisory group" has its "detachments" or "details" in major units and organs of the puppet army, that is, in commands at and over the level of independent regiment, military schools and military bases. In the "detail," the lowest organ of the military advisory group, there are a "senior advisor" and a number of "advisors" who are in charge of departments of the staffs of the puppet army such as "personnel affairs," "information," "operation," "munitions" and "education."

Members of the U.S. "military advisory group" have systematically increased in number, and now stand at a huge figure of 3,000.

The U.S. "military advisory group" plays a role of the "general directorship" of the puppet army under the pretence of giving "advice" on its military activities and controlling and supervising the "effective" use of the U.S. imperialists' military "aid," and the "advisors" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops manned in units of the puppet army, in fact, act as actual commanders there.

All "personnel affairs" of the lower and middle-grade officers of the puppet army, not to mention high-ranking officers, can not be dealt with without the consent or approval of "advisors" of the U.S. imperialist aggression army.

Besides, the U.S. "military advisory group" controls all the military affairs of the puppet army from the organization and formation of its units and their training and operation and inter-

U.S. Imperialism, a Two-legged Beast

It is a well-known fact that the U.S. imperialists employed every kind of the most brutal methods of warfare in the war history during the past war of aggression against Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out as follows:

"Engels once called the British army the most brutal army. During the Second World War, the German fascist army outdid the British army in its savagery. No human brains could ever imagine more diabolical and more horrible barbarities than those committed by the Hitlerite villains at that time.

"But in Korea, the Yankees surpassed by far the Hitlerites."

In wanton violation of human morality and the elementary norms of international agreements, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated indiscriminate bombings without hesitation over peaceful residential districts, schools, kindergartens, nurseries and hospitals and used poison gas and bacteriological weapons.

Moreover, the blood-thirsty U.S. imperialist brutes committed the thrice-cursed massacres far beyond human imagination in the period of their temporary occupation of some areas of the northern half of our Republic.

The brutal atrocity perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Sinchon County, North Hwanghae Province, serves as a typical example.

"Kill everyone. Don't let your hand tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. You will be fulfilling your duty as an American citizens by killing as many Koreans as possible." This was an "order" issued by Walker, the then "Commander of the 8th Army" of the U.S. imperialists, soon after they unleashed the Korean war.

Executing that order, Harrison, the then "U.S. Army Commander in Sinchon Area" clamoured as follows:

"My order is a law. Anyone violating it shall be shot to death unconditionally.... Communist elements should be annihilated."

This goes to show that the brutal atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in Korea were not the arbitrary acts of any individual GI, but the basic method of warfare chosen by the U.S. imperialists to carry out their policy of war.

Herein lie the brutalities and knavishness of the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Under the command of the cutthroat Harrison, the U.S. imperialist aggression army brutes arrested and jailed patriotic-minded people at random and cruelly slaughtered them after inflicting savage tortures.

They unclothed and locked up about 900 men and women, the aged and children, in an air-raid shelter, poured gasoline over their heads and set fire to burn them to death; they confined over 500 people including more than 100 children in another air-raid shelter and blew up the shelter with explosives; they buried alive hundreds of patriotic-minded people; they arrested over 1,000 children and women in three days, tied them with rope by tens or more, tied stones or earth-filled straw-bags to them and threw them into a reservoir, firing at them at random.

Indeed, the U.S. imperialists are vampires who have emerged in the world, spilling blood and filth out of all pores from head to toes, the wolfish descendants of those man-killers who had plundered and murdered American Indians, and are bandits and cutthroats who stop at nothing to invade other nations.

Feeling uneasy at the struggle of the people in Mangung-ri, Sinchon County, from the first day of their temporary occupation, the Yankee brutes atrociously killed 87 per cent of the population there.

History does not yet know such savage massacre.

Yankee brutes threw Mangung-ri into flames and slew at random people from the grey-haired to sucklings.

Really the U.S. imperialist aggressors are wild beasts whose atrocities would make even devils blush and are cannibals whose crimes will never be forgiven down through ages.

Several days before he took to flight, the cutthroat Harrison ordered his men: "Kill the communists to the last man." He went to the gun-powder magazine in Bamnamu village, Wonam-ri, where the local mothers and children were confined, and cried: "Mothers and children are too happy together: Let mothers die searching for children, let children die crying for mothers."

Shooting and beating, the Yankee brutes snatched sucklings from their mothers who resisted desperately.

Babies cried for mamma, and mothers called their little ones.

What a terrible scene it was.

Yankee bandits poured gasoline over the heads of children who were crying for water, threw filth over them who were asking for food. Some of the innocent babies drank gasoline and died, tearing breasts and biting hands, and others were starved or frozen to death. Here the bestial U.S. imperialists cruelly massacred 400 mothers and over 100 children.

The U.S. imperialist barbarians are accustomed to immorality, depravity and all kinds of evil deeds from the times of their ancestors. Their thrice-cursed brutal atrocities really go beyond human imagination.

Words fail to express the brutality and cruelty of the atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist human butchers against our ingenuous children. This is indeed an insult and challenge to mankind and life as well as an unpardonable evil-doing.

Today everyone who visits here feels burning hatred for and indignation with the U.S. imperialist beasts and clenches his fists out of the feeling of revenge.

Occupying Sinchon County for some 45 days, the U.S. imperialist brutes slaughtered more than 35,000 people, that is, about a quarter of the entire population of the county.

Such cannibalistic barbarities took place everywhere the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops set their foot.

They murdered over 135,000 people in Sinchon, Unryul, Pyongyang and 12 other cities and counties in the northern half of the Republic alone.

At the Unryul Mine the U.S. imperialist cutthroats killed more than 2,000 workers and their families in such an atrocious manner as piercing their bellies with wire by tens or more and hurling them and stones into a pit in alternative layer.

How could that blood-curdling massacre be passed over in silence. The patriotic workers and people of the Unryul Mine who were locked up in a cell made a flag of the D.P.R.K. by sewing together pieces of cloth torn from their clothes and inscribed on it the words "We pledge ourselves to the Party to smash and wipe out the U.S. imperialist gangsters." Then they made a vow before the flag to launch a life-or-death struggle against the enemy.

nal life to the compilation and expenditure of the "national defence budget" of the puppet regime.

The defence ministry of the puppet regime has to receive the permission of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea when it uses any war materials for the puppet army, and units of the puppet army can use even the approved materials only with the consent of relevant U.S. "military advisors."

Nor can the defence ministry of the puppet regime, not to say of units of the puppet army, outlay the funds of the "national defence budget" approved by the command of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, without the O.K.'s of U.S. "military advisors."

All the facts prove that the puppet army of South Korea is the out-and-out U.S. imperialist colonial mercenary army, and its actual commander is no other than the U.S. imperialist aggression army that is occupying South Korea.

Of late the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have put forward a new "self-defence policy" in an attempt to create among the people the impression that the puppet army is an independent army.

This, however, is nothing but a fraudulent measure which the U.S. imperialists took to grip the South Korean puppet army more tightly and mobilize all the material and human resources in South Korea to the implementation of their policy of war while pushing ahead with the preparations for a new war in Korea with the incidents of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" and spy plane "EC-121" as a momentum.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The South Korean army should no longer remain a blind tool of the U.S. imperialists in their suppression of the people's patriotic and democratic movement and invasion of the whole of Korea, but should become a national army, a people's army, defending the interests of the workers, peasants and the rest of the masses of the people against the foreign imperialists." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 147.)

The overwhelming majority of the rank and file and lower and middle-grade officers of the South Korean puppet army are the sons and daughters of workers, peasants and other working people.

Their enemy is not their fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters in North and South Korea, but the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are occupying our territory and their stooges.

They should not take part in the murder of their compatriots and suppression of the people but should turn away the criminal road of betraying their compatriots and nation to come over to the side of people. They should resolutely reject the orders of commanders of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the traitorous clique in the upper crust of the puppet army and fight against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. In this way they should wrest the command of the puppet army from the U.S. imperialists' grasp and become a genuine people's army, a national army, defending the interests of workers, peasants and all other working people.

Then, the flag was passed from hand to hand among the patriotic workers and people in Unryul, powerfully encouraging them in their arduous struggle against the enemy.

With no amount of bestial atrocity could the enemy stamp out or take away the burning fidelity of our people to the Party and the Leader.

The enemy cut out the breast of an eighteen-year-old Democratic Youth Leaguer Yang Yong Nyo and was going to drive a nail into her head, when she reared her head indignantly and shouted: "Drive the nail as you like. You bastards can drive it into my head, but you can never destroy my soul. I am a daughter of the Party reared by General Kim Il Sung. You fools, the blood running out of my head will dye my soul red ever more deeply." Summoning up her last strength, Comrade Yong Nyo shouted at the top of her voice: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

Meeting his end after undauntedly fighting the enemy even under the atrocious torture of the enemy, Comrade Ri Yong Jin, a posthumous Hero of the Republic, strongly appealed to the masses: "...Comrades, youth! Let's shout hurray in honour of the Party. Let's sing the Song of General Kim Il Sung. Long live the Workers' Party of Korea. Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

These are the voices full of conviction raised loudly by our patriots and their families either in the exploding air-raid shelters or at the moment their hearts stopped beating.

No force in the world could break their firm faith that victory was in store for our people who enjoyed the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacious, respected and beloved Leader.

Unable to submit the Korean people with brutal atrocity surpassing man's imagination, the U.S. imperialist aggressors went the length of using the chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The U.S. imperialist beasts dropped the bombs and various materials containing cholera, pest, typhus and other horrible epidemic bacilli over 400-odd areas of the northern half of our Republic as many as 700-odd times in the period from January to March in 1952 alone.

With even those atrocities, however, the U.S. imperialist beasts could not attain their purposes in face of the anti-bacteriological struggle of the entire Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists intensified the indiscriminate scorched-earth bombings on the whole territory of the northern half of our Republic declaring that they would "wipe off" 78 cities of the northern half "from the map."

Thus, the enemy razed our beautiful towns and rural villages to the ground, destroying 8,700-odd factories and enterprises built with the toil and moil of our people. The U.S. imperialist beasts demolished and burnt down more than 5,000 schools, nurseries and kindergartens where our younger generations were studying happily, thousands of hospitals and cultural establishments and 600,000 dwelling houses, thereby trampling upon the happy life of our people.

The atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the war of aggression against Korea were realy unparalleled in their brutality. With no amount of cruel atrocities, however, the U.S. imperialist aggressors could subdue the Korean people who rose up in the righteous Fatherland Liberation War, and they finally knelt down before the Korean people at the very place where they ignited the war.

The brutal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors only added fuel to the burning indignation and hatred of our people towards the enemy and stirred up greater waves of protest and condemnation of the world people against the U.S. imperialist barbarians.

The beastly outrages committed by the U.S. imperialist cutthroats in Korea brought to full light their vicious and evil nature as the two-legged beasts and the ogres of the 20th century.

The U.S. imperialists are the most evil man-killers, the most outrageous aggressors and plunderers in human history and the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

Our people will never forget all the murderous atrocities the U.S. imperialist beasts, the inveterate enemy, committed against them in the past and are even now committing in South Korea and will fight them to the last. We will surely get U.S. imperialism to pay the blood debt for its unheard-of crimes in our land and will drive out the sworn enemy U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the revolutionary cause of national unification.

The Just Struggle of the Arab People Will Certainly Win

The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists have embarked upon the road of undisguised full-scale armed attacks against the Arab countries in defiance of the stern warnings of the world people.

The Israeli Zionists blinded by their ambition for territorial expansion are uninterruptedly perpetrating a large-scale military aggression from ground and air against the U.A.R., Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, openly putting up such an aggressive slogan as "Vaster Israel" and clamouring that the "whole territory extending from the Nile to the Euphrates should belong to Israel."

The Israeli aggressors have intensified armed invasion along the whole Arab front and are expanding it stage by stage.

They have gone so far as to perpetrate, deep in the Arab territories, such brigandish criminal acts as to destroy and burn down not only military objects but also houses of peaceable inhabitants and industrial establishments.

The Israeli aggressors have become more arrogant with the active backing of the U.S. imperialists; they leave no stones unturned to occupy wider part of Arab territory, far from withdrawing from their illegally occupied areas.

The ever intensified aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists against the U.A.R. and other Arab countries are an outright infringement upon their independence and sovereignty, a grave menace to peace and security in the Near and Middle East and an intolerable vicious challenge to the Arab peoples as well as the peace-loving peoples the world over.

The Korean people resolutely condemn with towering indignation the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors against the Arab countries and extend militant solidarity to the U.A.R. people and all Arab peoples who are valiantly fighting against the aggressors.

The brigandish aggression of the haughty Israeli invaders is being conducted wholly under the support and manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The Middle East crisis has resulted from the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists who, putting up the Zionists as a 'shock force', are trying to suffocate the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle mounting among the Arab people and bring this area under their yoke. And it is entirely because of the brazen aggressive machinations of the Israeli aggressors and their manipulators, the U.S. imperialists, that the crisis has not yet been solved and the situation in the Near and Middle East still remains tense." (From Answers to the Questions Raised by Correspondent of the Lebanese Newspaper "Al Anwar.")

The U.S. imperialists who resorted to crafty aggressive methods in the past, disguising themselves as the "friend" of the Arab peoples, have more clearly revealed their cloven hoof as a gendarme of the Arab world and a malicious stranguler of the national independence of the Arab peoples.

U.A.R. troops in full combat readiness to repulse U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Israeli aggressors

This is well born out by the outright ravings of war boss Nixon that he would not hesitate in supplying the Israeli aggressors with war materials needed for invading the Arab countries.

The U.S. imperialists have actively inspired the Israeli aggressors to the aggression against the Arab people in order to hinder the just cause of the Arab people, providing the Israeli aggressors with dollars, aircraft, guns, tanks and other lethal weapons. Not content with this, they, siding with the Israeli aggressors, are now directly participating in the aggression against the Arab peoples, hurling their pilots and military personnel into it.

The U.S. imperialists are also craftly trying to throw dust in the eyes of the Arab peoples and the world people, making a splash about the "fair solution" of the Middle East problem and about "their desire for peace in the Middle East." However, they cannot dupe the awakened people nor veil their brigandish, aggressive nature as the heinous chieftain of imperialism.

With no desperate manoeuvring can the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists attain their shady aggressive aim or break the resolute fighting will of the Arab peoples to fight the enemy to the last.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle waged by the Arab people today is a righteous struggle for safeguarding national independence and dignity, for restoring the usurped Arab territory and accomplishing the Palestinian people's cause of liberation." (From Answers to the Questions Raised by Correspondent of the Lebanese Newspaper "Al Anwar.")

Now the Arab peoples are fully determined to smash any aggression and provocation of the U.S. imperialists and safeguard national independence and dignity at all costs.

President of the U.A.R. Gamal Abdel Nasser has recently clarified the firm determination of the

Palestinian guerillas making a sally to wipe out the Israeli aggressors

Arab peoples, saying: "The Arabs should learn from the former lessons of a number of nations. The lessons are that what was taken by force should be taken back by force."

The Arab peoples are afire with the firm determination to recover their usurped territory and accomplish their just cause. They are dealing annihilating retaliatory blows upon the oncoming enemy, in full combat readiness to cope with the intensified armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists.

The U.A.R. people are intensifying the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors—the direct organizer of the war of slaughter in which Arab people are murdered brutally and the heinous enemy of the independence and sovereignty of the Arab peoples—branding them as their No. 1 enemy. The U.A.R. army is delivering deadly blows to the enemy, while waging active defensive battles.

The Israeli aggressors are being heavily battered not only in the area along Suez Canal, but in the areas of Gollan Hill and Jordan coast.

The Syrian armed forces are administering a devastating rebuff to the Israeli aggressors, leaving them in the lurch.

The Palestinian guerillas, who have risen up bravely in armed struggle, are enlarging their battle results, dealing heavier blows to the enemy everywhere.

The cohesion and solidarity of the Arab peoples have been further strengthened in the flames of struggle.

The troops of Algeria, Sudan and Kuwait dispatched to the U.A.R.'s Suez front and the Iraqi troops sent to the Syria-Jordan fronts are all fighting shoulder to shoulder like brothers in the same trench. South Yemen dispatched volunteers who will fight together with the Palestinian people and a number of countries including Lybia have made full preparations for the dispatch of their volunteers.

All these show that the Arab peoples are successfully putting into practice their unanimous desire and firm determination to fight the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors to the last until their sacred cause of liberation is accomplished.

The just cause of the Arab peoples is enjoying absolute support and sympathy of the progressive and revolutionary peoples of the world for its righteousness.

The Korean people will, in the

(Continued on page 40)

U.S. Imperialists' Manoeuvres for New War Have Become More Undisguised in Korea

Of late the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running more desperately to unleash a new war of aggression, instead of drawing due lessons from their ignominious defeat in the late war of aggression in Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialist manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea have already reached a grave stage. They have made active preparations for another war in South Korea and set about committing military provocations more openly against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 67.)

In recent years, especially since the incidents of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" and their large-size spy plane "EC-121," the desperate manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to unleash a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have become more undisguised. And the danger of war has increased in Korea as never before. The war provocation manoeuvres have grown intenser since the war-boss Nixon came into office as President.

In the period from Nixon's assumption of office till the middle of April last when the incident of a large-size spy plane "EC-121" of the U.S. imperialists took place, they perpetrated systematic and aggressive reconnaissance acts against our country 190 times.

Special mention must be made of the above-mentioned spy plane "EC-121." On April 15 last year the U.S. imperialists sent the spy plane equipped with electronic detecting apparatuses deep into the territorial air of the northern half of the Republic with the aim of conducting espionage and hostile activities, and committed hostilities.

In spite of the fact that their large-size spy plane "EC-121" was dealt a due punishment as an aggressor by the absolutely just measure of defence taken by the Government of the D.P.R.K. the U.S. imperialist aggressors, far from apologizing to us for their acts, went off into a more hysterical war racket, availing themselves of this incident. In this they raised a burglar's sophistry to distort actual facts as in the case of "Pueblo."

Nixon, the U.S. imperialist war boss, had the audacity to claim that their espionage activities against our country were some sorts of measures "necessary" for the "security" of the United States and some sort of "right" devolved upon them since long before. He even clamoured that the United States would continue reconnaissance flights over our country in the future, too, and that these flights be provided with "armed escorts."

This provocative wild talk of war-boss Nixon only discloses the aggressive design of U.S. imperialism to aggravate the situation in Korea as deeply as to the point of war.

Saying: "The third world war may break out not in Europe but in Asia," "Korean peninsula may be another exploding point in the world" and so on, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs are continuously reinforcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in South Korea conducting large-scale war exercises on land, the sea and in the air every day, while sending frequently their war peddlers to South Korea to have war conspiracy with their puppets.

Along with this, war-boss Nixon summoned U.S. military experts in South Korea and the South Korean puppets and held talks and conferences here and there, such as the "Nixon-Bonesteel secret talk," "summit conference of U.S.-ROK armies," "conference of U.S.-ROK defence secretaries," "talks between U.S. state secretary Rogers and Pak Jung Hi." At these talks and conferences they discussed the "military situation in the Asian and Pacific regions," "security problem" and "reinforcement" of the South Korean puppet army.

Particularly, since the "summit talks" between Nixon and puppet Pak Jung Hi held in San Francisco at the end of August last year, the manoeuvres for new war preparation of U.S. imperialism and Pak Jung Hi clique have been further intensified.

The fact that the war bosses of U.S. imperialism creep into South Korea one after another and bustle about the frontline areas and military bases, and direct and inspect on the spot the "preparations for war" in Korea and that the South Korean puppets are summoned to Washington almost every month to plot war together clearly shows how serious a stage the new war provocative machinations of U.S. imperialism have reached.

The distinctive feature of the development of the military situation in South Korea today is that the main forces are concentrated on completing the preparations for war and action so that they can make surprise attack against the northern half of the Republic at any time.

This is clearly revealed by the following remarks of Bonesteel, murderous villain of U.S. imperialism: "a hot war is drawing near in South Korea again.... To make realistic combat preparation ... is our purpose."

The U.S. imperialists are largely increasing the weapons and equipment which will be "effective" in their surprise attack against the northern half of the Republic when an "all-out war" breaks out in Korea. Of late they have drawn into South Korea the 95th fighter-interceptor squadron composed of supersonic planes under the aviation headquarters of the U.S. air

force, the 334th and the 335th fighter squadrons composed of "F-4 Phantom" under the U.S. 5th air force.

Besides, scores of "U-10B" military planes have been brought to South Korea from the U.S. mainland and handed over to the puppet army and also a scheme is in progress to change the "F-86" fighter planes for newtype ones.

While largely increasing the strength of the South Korean puppet army, the U.S. imperialist aggressors keep supplying Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with weapons on the pretext of arming the "reserve army."

In order to expand the airfields in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are expending enormous sum of dollars in pavement of airfields, construction of army barracks for 10,000 men, 400 kilometre-long underground oil pipeline, underground oil tank with a capacity of 360,000 litres. They have already finished the expansion work of roads so that they can be used as airstrips in case of emergency.

Besides, they are newly constructing or expanding, on a large scale, various military bases and military facilities—ports, rocket bases, strategic roads, military communications, etc. Not only that, they have been increasing the offensive positions in the northern part of the Han-gang River, concentrating aggression army and combat materials there, and have gone so far as to contrive the conversion of Cheju-do Island into their nuclear and guided missile bases and strategic air base.

Also U.S. imperialism has greatly increased its "military aid" to South Korea with the object of "modernizing" the armament of its puppet army and of making construction and expansion of new nuclear bases on a large scale.

Last year alone, U.S. imperialism gave "special military aid" amounting to 100 million dollars to South Korea in addition to 150 million dollars of its regular "military aid," and it is said that the U.S. imperialists decided to give South Korea 1,200 million dollars of "special military aid" in the coming five years.

In order to reinforce the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying South Korea they are also scheming to change a large number of the middle and low-ranking officers and noncommissioned officers in South Korea with those who participated in the Vietnam war:

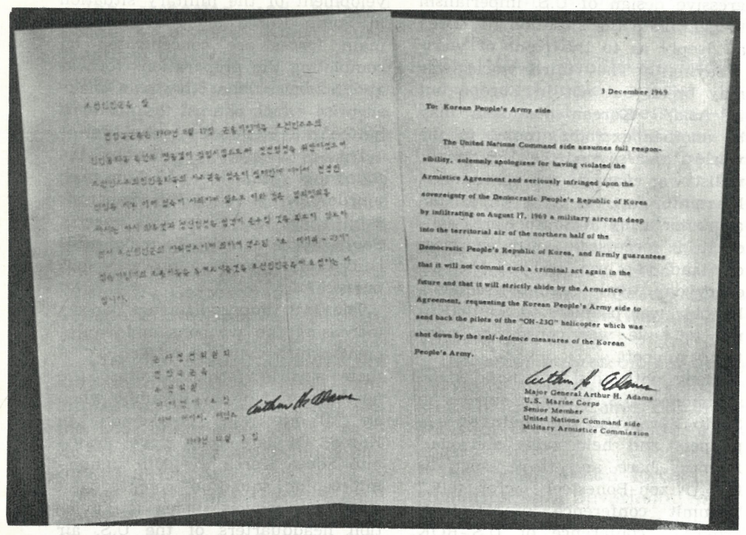
In mid-March last year the U.S. imperialists unfolded highly provocative military exercise codenamed "Focus Retina" operation in which they made "air lift" of a great number of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and lots of war munitions directly from the U.S. mainland to South Korea, openly stating that this was chiefly aimed at "threatening" the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The exercise which they themselves boasted of as "the biggest and the first long-distance air-lift operation in the history of the U.S. army" was a frenzied military manoeuvre.

It must be noted that in carrying out various military exercises last year the U.S. imperialists laid stress on the establishment of a commanding system in military operation, and on the over-all inspection of the combat preparedness of the puppet army, and of the capacity and actual operation of various kinds of its equipment and military bases with a view to completing the preparations for a new war in Korea.

From the beginning of last year, a series of military manoeuvres were carried out according to the U.S. imperialism's plan for new war provocation, in an atmosphere of "actual warfare" between the puppet army, navy, air force and the U.S. imperialist aggressor army—"Focus Retina," "Agile Tiger mobile exercises," "ROK-British concerted operation," "operation officer's exercise by map," etc.

The letter of apology the U.S. imperialist aggressors submitted to the Korean People's Army side and A.H. Adams, senior member of the enemy side, signing the letter. In the letter they admitted their criminal act of intruding a military aircraft into the territorial air of our side on August 17, 1969, and apologizing for it, requested the release of the pilots



3 December 1969

To: Korean People's Army side

The United Nations Command side assumes full responsibility, solemnly apologizes for having violated the Armistice Agreement and seriously infringed upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by infiltrating on August 17, 1969 a military aircraft deep into the territorial air of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and firmly guarantees that it will not commit such a criminal act again in the future and that it will strictly abide by the Armistice Agreement, requesting the Korean People's Army side to send back the pilots of the "OH-23G" helicopter which was shot down by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army.

Major General Arthur H. Adams
U.S. Marine Corps
Senior Member
United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

The U.S. imperialists are not only engrossed in the preparation of a new war in South Korea but are perpetrating various kinds of military provocations almost every day to find the excuse for a new war, thus extremely aggravating the situation in Korea.

In recent years the acts of violation of the armistice agreement by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side along the Military Demarcation Line—shelling and firing, armed assault, intrusion of territorial air, infiltration of spies, etc.—have become more undisguised. Suffice it to say that last year alone the number of those acts reached more than 10,000 cases.

All the facts show clearly how far the U.S. imperialists have gone in their manoeuvre of new war provocation in Korea.

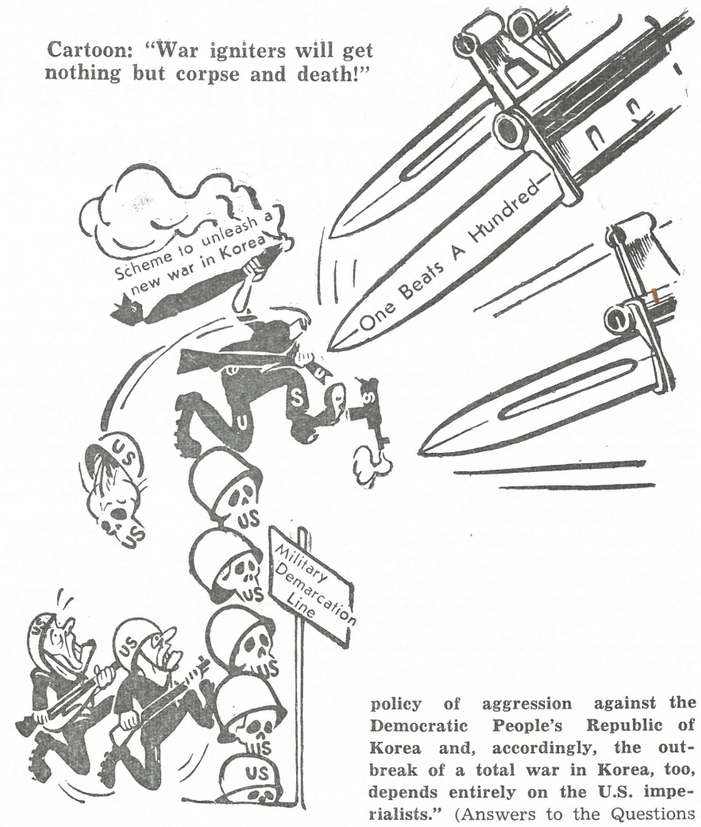
The U.S. imperialists are more actively pushing forward the military collusion between the reactionaries in Asia including the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Particularly, since the conclusion of "South Korea-Japan treaty" the military alliance between the South Korean puppet army and Japanese "defence force" has been strengthened under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the plans have already been made for Japanese militarism's direct involvement, in the name of "UN forces," in the war of aggression in Korea in case U.S. imperialism unleashes it, and the plans are being carried out clandestinely.

To take an instance, the Japanese militarists are going to distribute the "F-4E" Phantom fighters, the main of their "defence air force," to their air bases, prattling that the whole of the Korean peninsula will be within the sphere of attack when these planes leave the ground. Even the Japanese "Jiji press" frankly reported that at least 2,040 nuclear warheads of about 12 kinds including "Nike-Hercules" and "Hawk," have been shipped into Okinawa and that they are "invisible deterrent exerting visible pressure on North Korea" and are "weapons that can be used against North Korea."

That the situation has become extremely tense and the danger for new war is increasing in Korea today is entirely due to the fact that

Cartoon: "War igniters will get nothing but corpse and death!"



the U.S. imperialist aggressors are more viciously perpetrating the military provocative manoeuvres against the northern half of our Republic, while increasing military strength in South Korea to step up their war preparation.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are the war maniacs who are running wild to aggravate the tension and unleash a new war of aggression in Korea, the sworn enemy who is imposing national misfortunes and distress upon the Korean people by hampering the unification of Korea, and the heinous aggressors against the Korean people and the peoples the world over.

Our country has never committed aggression against any country or never struck any country first.

The respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The source of war in Korea lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, accordingly, the outbreak of a total war in Korea, too, depends entirely on the U.S. imperialists." (Answers to the Questions Raised by the Delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Finland for the "Kansan Uutiset," Central Organ of the Communist Party of Finland.)

To remove the tense situation and maintain peace in Korea, first of all, the U.S. imperialists must stop at once all their aggressive acts and war provocative manoeuvres against the Korean people and get out of South Korea without delay taking their aggressor army and all the lethal weapons with them.

The Korean people do not want war but are never afraid of it.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must not forget the lesson of history but be aware that the warning of the Korean people is not an empty talk. The U.S. imperialists must face the reality squarely and not act recklessly.

If the U.S. imperialists dare to enkindle a flame of war in disregard of the repeated warning of the Korean people they will get nothing therefrom but corpses and death.

Revived Japanese Militarism, Dangerous Hotbed of War

The great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Japanese militarism has made its appearance in Asia as a dangerous force of aggression today. The Japanese militarist forces harbour an illusion of realizing their old dream of the 'Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere' with the backing of U.S. imperialism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 323.)

Japanese militarism that has revived under the patronage of U.S. imperialism is now further stepping up the remilitarization and fascistization of Japan to realize its ambition for overseas expansion, while actively serving U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Asia.

In particular, Japanese militarism has entered into a new, dangerous stage of revival with the war talks between Nixon and Sato cliques held last November as a momentum.

U.S. IMPERIALISM REVIVED JAPANESE MILITARISM

The revival of Japanese militarism is the outcome of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. After its occupation of Japan U.S. imperialism, blinded by a rapacious ambition for world domination, set to reviving Japanese militarism as a "shock brigade" for opposing the socialist countries and suppressing the national-liberation movement in Asia.

As early as 1948 the outstanding Marxist-Leninist Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists seek to subordinate Japan to U.S. monopoly capital and convert her into a forward base for invading many Asian and Pacific countries."

("Let Us Promote the World Revolution Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," p. 6.)

Attaching special importance to Japan's strategic position, potentiality of war industry, experiences of brigandish aggression, and rich human resources, the U.S. imperialists planned even before the end of World War II to turn Japan into a forward base, arsenal and supply source of gunfodder for aggressive war against the revolutionary forces in Asia in future.

The war-like boss of U.S. imperialism Nixon, the then Vice-President, flew into Japan in November 1953, right after the Korean war, and clamoured that Japan was a "key point of strategic importance" and an "indispensable stronghold."

The regeneration of Japanese militarism by the U.S. imperialists started with the retaining and strengthening of its social, political and economic foothold.

A number of international agreements including the Potsdam Declaration envisaged the complete disarmament of the Japanese army, punishment on war criminals, elimination of militarist organizations and forces, break-up of monopolies, prohibition of munitions industries, enforcement of democracy in political, economic, cultural and ideological life, establishment of a democratic government by the free will of people, etc. The Japanese people and world peoples, too, demanded these. The U.S. imperialists, however, excluded the "emperor," who should be duly punished as No. 1 war criminal, from international tribunal and left him on the throne as before. This was an outrageous violation of the international agreements.

To root out militarism in Japan, it was important, first and formost, to abolish the emperor system.

It was none other than the "emperor" who organized and encouraged the villainous crimes that had brought untold miseries and sufferings to the Asian peoples including the Korean people.

Nevertheless, after World War II, the bosses of U.S. imperialist aggression army actively supported the "emperor," clamouring that the "emperor of Japan proved to be a combat power stronger than 20 panzer divisions" and the "emperor's order was powerful enough to call up 2-3 million strong troops at once."

The U.S. imperialists also exempted hundreds of thousands of war criminals and fascist officials from the execution of sentences nominally imposed upon them or from the divestment of public offices and made them to play a nuclear role in the revival of Japanese militarism.

They left the fascist police and bureaucrat apparatuses intact and kept in various disguised military organizations the backbone of the "imperial army" which had been accustomed to perpetrate wars of aggression and plunder, and fostered its strength.

They croaked about the break-up of monopoly Zaibatzu, a hotbed of militarism, but merely reorganized it in such a way as to weaken its capacity as their competitor and subjugate it to U.S. monopoly capital.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists handed over 850 munitions factories, which were to be dismantled after the war, to Japanese monopoly capitalists, and offered to them about 2.5 billion dollars of economic "aids" under various names, thereby helping them in accumulating capital.

The Korean war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists marked an important turning-point in the revival of Japanese monopoly capital and militarism.

The Japanese monopoly capital which had undergone economic stagnation, manufactured and supplied weapons, ammunitions and other military goods according to the "special order" by the U.S. imperialists during the three-years of the Korean war and earned thousands of millions of dollar, thereby bringing Japanese industrial production up to the pre-World War II level.

No sooner had the U.S. imperialists launched the aggressive war in Korea than they formed the Japanese army under the name of the "police reserves" and the "maritime police," and rebuilt it into an regular army for aggression armed with a bulk of U.S. weapons and equipment.

During the Korean war the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary rulers concluded the separate San Francisco peace treaty and the U.S.-Japan "security pact." These pacts cleared the way for the U.S. imperialists to "legalize" their occupation of Japan and her conversion into their military base, and for Japan to join in an aggressive military alliance.

The new "security pact" concluded between the U.S. and Japan in 1960 marked a new stage in the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism. Under this pact, the U.S. imperialists established the "U.S.-Japan joint operation system" under the specious name of "joint defence," became able to mobilize the Japanese aggression army in attacking the socialist countries and national-liberation movement and opened the way for Japan's nuclear armament by drawing her into their nuclear strategic system.

After the war Japanese militarism rapidly revived taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in Asia and in this course Japan became subjugated to U.S. imperialism ever tighter in all political, economic and military fields.

JAPANESE MILITARISM HAS APPEARED AS A DANGEROUS FORCE OF AGGRESSION

The Japanese militarists who suffered defeat in World War II, came into collusion with the U.S. imperialists, their former rivals, serving them in an attempt to maintain their reactionary rule and rise again to restore their old "empire."

The Japanese militarists who were accustomed to acquiring a "windfall" with the support of big powers, are now stepping up the remilitarization and fascistization of Japan in order to perpetrate again overseas aggression with the backing of U.S. imperialism as they did in the past.

Japanese monopoly capital has become fatter than in the pre-war years and, taking hold of the state machine, is manipulating it for speeding up Japan's militarization.

Japanese monopoly capital which has grown corpulent tries its hardest to find a way out from the economic crisis in the militarization of the economy and overseas aggression. The Japanese militarists are expanding the munitions industry in a big way under the pretext of "home production" of weapons. Now Japanese monopoly capital is supplying weapons not only to the Japanese army but also to the U.S. imperialist aggression army and the puppets of the U.S. imperialists in Asia, thereby playing a role as "arsenal in Asia." Taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against Viet Nam, Japanese monopoly capital made a big fortune and is talking a lot of the "prosperity" of Japan.

The Japanese aggression army revived in the name of "Self-Defence Forces" is the pillar of the reactionary system of Japanese militarism.

The "Self-Defence Forces" have several times more fire-power than that of the "Imperial army" in the pre-World War II years, and are hurrying with nuclear armament in despite of the opposition of the people. At present officers and non-commissioned officers make up the half of the 300,000 strong "Self-Defence Forces," so that using them a several million strong armed forces can be formed for action at any time in case the U.S. imperialists ignite a war of

Cartoon: Revival of Japanese Militarism

aggression. The "Self-Defence Forces" under the command of U.S. imperialists serve as the latter's mercenaries for aggression in Asia, as an aggression tool of Japanese monopoly capital.

What calls for special attention is the fact that in Japan men in military uniform have the deciding power of state policies and military is given priority in policy-making.

In preparation to send out the Japanese aggression army as the main attack force in carrying out the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists according to the line of aggression mapped up in the "joint statement between U.S. and Japan," the "National Defence Agency" of Japan is now revising the 4th military reinforcement plan, a plan of aggression, in such a direction as to increase the offensive combat power for overseas aggression with naval and air forces as the centre, and all internal and external policies of Japan are thrashed out in conformity with the reinforcement plan. This shows that in its revival Japanese militarism has reached the same stage as seen in the ruling days of military lords before World War II when the state policies had been subordinated to the military line mapped out by militarists.

While reinforcing the aggressive armed forces, the Sato clique are stepping up the fascistization of social and political life to establish an internal structure in line with the overseas aggression move.

On the plea of strengthening "public peace order," they are making the state machinery more reactionary, continuously expanding repression organs, manufacturing fascist evil laws and intensifying the suppression of the democratic forces including the Japan Communist Party and people.

Being engrossed in the ambition for overseas expansion, the Japanese militarists have launched a big campaign for imbuing the minds of people with the ideas of aggressive militarism through various propaganda media such as press, radio, cinema and television and through school education.

At the U.S. imperialists' instruction, the Sato clique have indefinitely extended the terms of the U.S.-Japan "security pact," a pact of aggressive military alliance, which will be terminated in June, 1970. With this they scheme to embark upon open imperialist overseas aggression, both economic and military, in order to complete the rejuvenation of Japanese militarism and realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" under the wing of U.S. imperialism.

The revived Japanese militarism is now more crafty and dangerous because it works hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, ringleader of war and aggression and chieftain of world imperialism, subordinating itself to the latter and serves faithfully to the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression.

Japanese militarism which had spelt so many miseries and sufferings to the Asian peoples in the past, now again seriously threatens peace in Asia and the rest of the world in vicious collusion with U.S. imperialism.

The obtaining situation makes it imperative for all peoples to heighten the vigilance against the aggressive manoeuvrings of the Japanese militarist forces and resolutely fight against them, while struggling against U.S. imperialism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The struggle against Japanese militarism is part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and a struggle to defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world. If the danger of Japanese militarism is underestimated and a resolute struggle is not waged against it, it is tantamount to encouraging the aggressive designs of the reactionary ruling circles of Japan and to consolidating the position of U.S. imperialism in Asia." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 70.)

The Asian people and the peace-loving people of the world should not harbour any illusion about Japanese militarism, but check and baffle its aggressive ambitions by concerted action.

(Continued from page 34)

future, too, stand firm on the side of the Arab peoples in their resolute struggle against the brazen-faced armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and will continue to support and encourage them in their sacred struggle.

We regard this as a bounden sacred internationalist duty of all comrades-in-arms and brothers standing at the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist joint front.

The U.S. imperialists must take off their blood-stained hands right away from the Arab region and return to their den, taking their aggressor troops and lethal weapons with them.

The Israeli aggressors must at once stop brigandish aggression and brutal bombing against the Arab peoples and get out of their illegally occupied Arab territory immediately.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors cling to military aggression against the Arab peoples in disregard of the warnings of the Arab peoples and the world peace-loving people, it will only hasten their doom with still more bitter blow dealt by the Arab peoples.

The Arab peoples will certainly emerge victorious in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence, recovering the usurped Arab territory and liberating the Palestinian people.

The just struggle of the Arab people will certainly win.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

Members of a Worker-Peasant Militia unit of the enterprise where Song Jong Ha works, while registering excellent results in production, intensify shooting practice in the spirit of crushing the enemy at a blow if the U.S. imperialists dare to attack them

No. 13502

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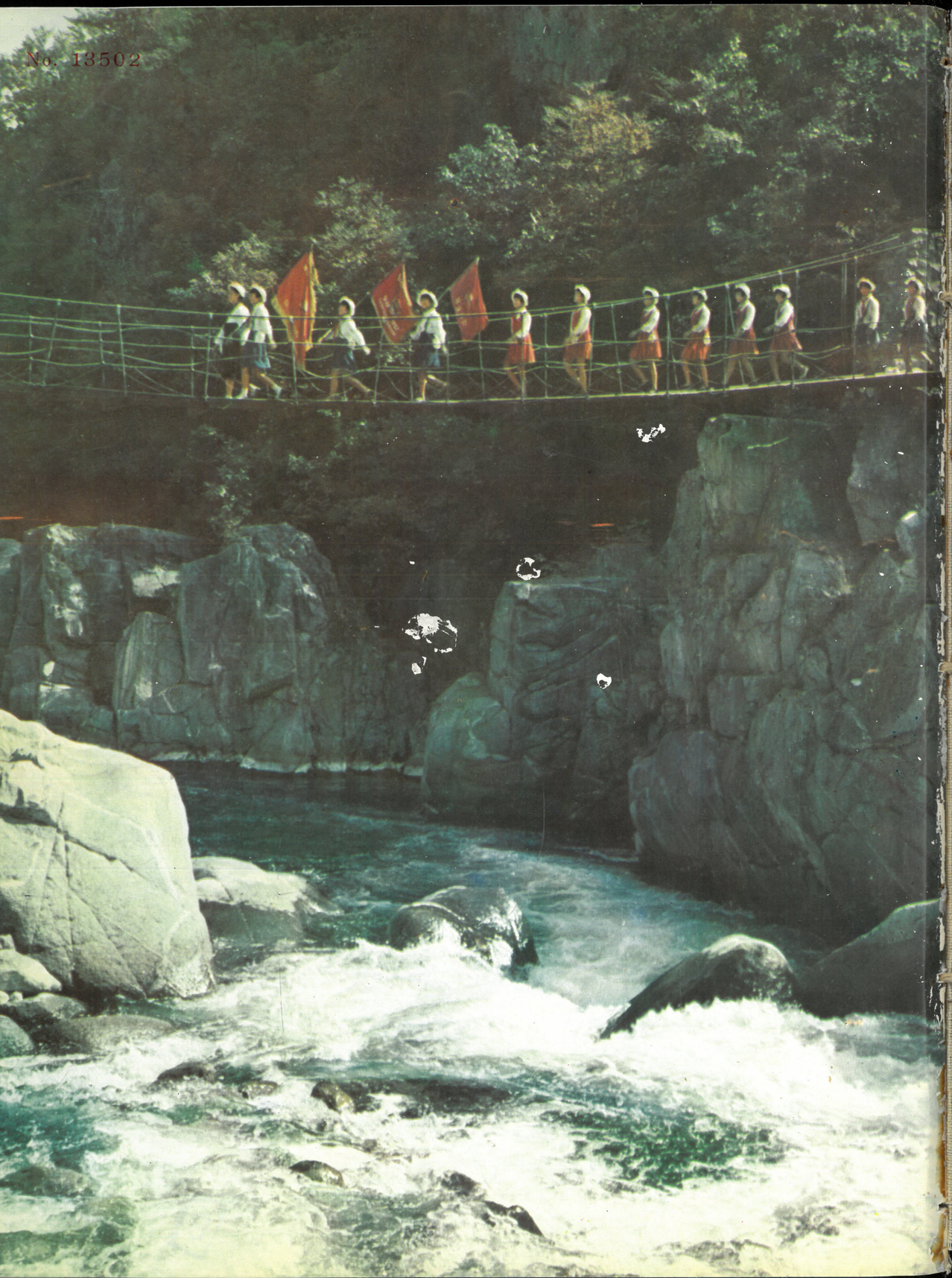

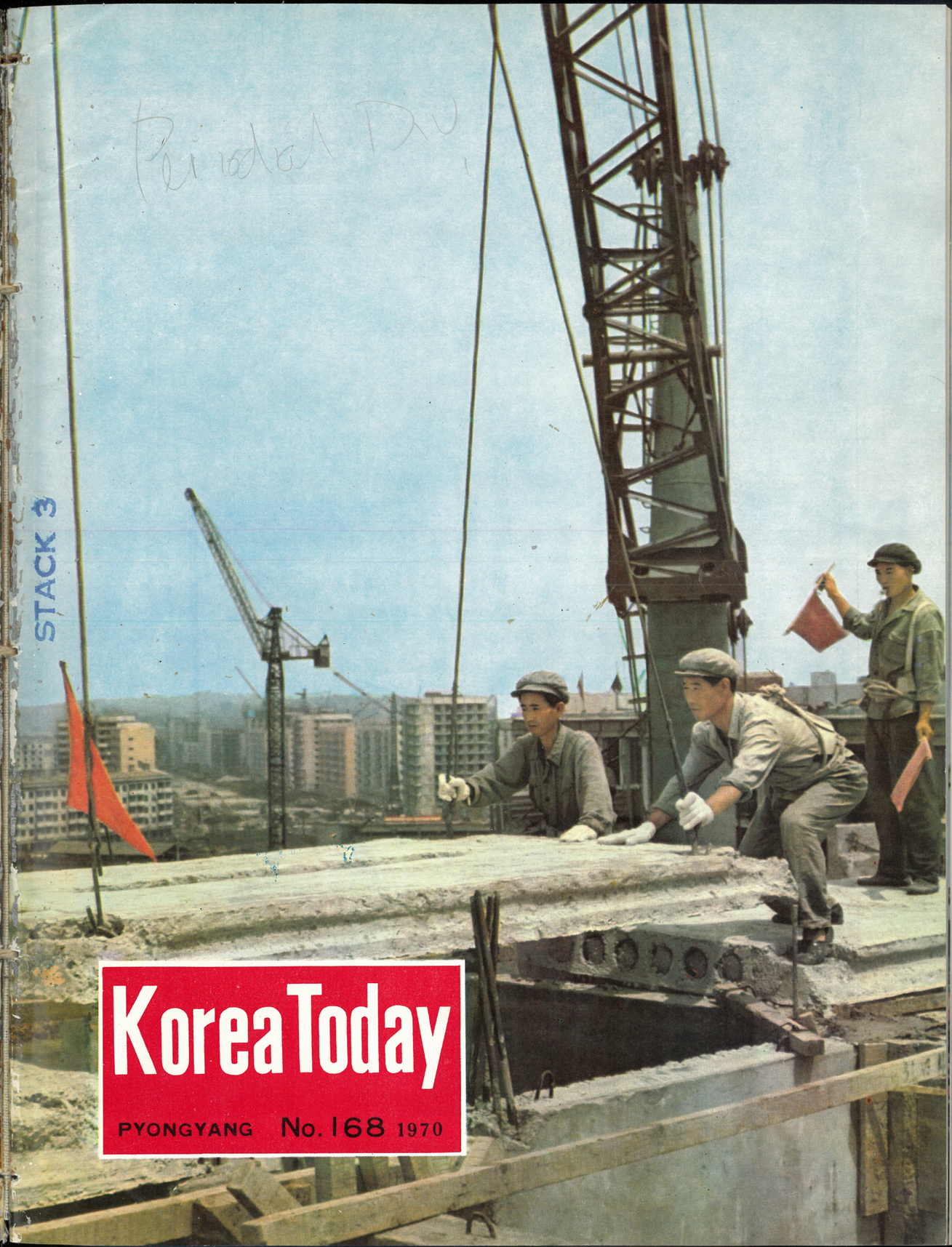

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